Today's Weather.
Showers Followed by Fair and Cooler.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Latest News Edition.

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NEWS SUMMARY

SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

A dispatch from Mukden says all is quiet. The main force of the Japanese is understood to have retired to Yental.—Page 1.

Kuropatkin reports that there was no fighting Saturday, except small patrol encounters.—Page 1.

The Baltic fleet sails from Cronstadt for the far east.—Page 1.

Fighting occurs about Port Arthur and a Japanese torpedo boat is reported sunk by a mine.—Page 6.

The czar is reported to have ordered Kuropatkin to retake Liao-Yang.—Page 1.

The Russian armed transport Lena entered San Francisco harbor.—Page 1.

Oku's magnificent assaults saved Kuroki from having to retreat at Liao-Yang.—Page 6.

FOREIGN.

Mme. Melba's automobile, in which the singer was riding, killed an aged man in Paris.—Page 5.

Canadian Pacific train was held up by four men and $6,000 taken from the express car.—Page 1.

DOMESTIC.

Pastor C. T. Russell of Allegheny addressed a large audience at New Albany, Ind.—Page 8.

Gen. Grosvenor found many wavering Democrats during his campaign throughout the west and is confident of a great Roosevelt victory.—Page 1.

The state troops are leaving the field of the maneuvers at Gainesville, Va.—Page 12.

Crop money receipts have increased $1,000,000 since last year.—Page 1.

Senator Fairbanks hospitably received at Ocean Grove.—Page 1.

President Roosevelt sends his letter of acceptance to the Hon. Joseph Cannon, chairman of the notification committee.—Pages 1 and 2.

Superintendent of the dead letter office killed himself at Washington.—Page 6.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Republic steel plants expected to resume today.—Page 6.

E. R. Irvin will likely be nominated by the Republicans to succeed the late Senator Patton of Bellefonte.—Page 11.

An excursion steamer ran down a naphtha yacht in the Delaware river, near Philadelphia, and eight persons were drowned.—Page 1.

Yardmaster Porter's slayer is said to be in hiding near Brownsville and trainmen have gone in pursuit.—Page 6.

LOCAL.

Director McIlvain plans improvements on Monument hill, Allegheny.—Page 12.

Cleaning of old reservoir has been suspended.—Page 12.

Fate of blue law crusade is to be decided at a joint meeting of ministers.—Page 8.

Director Scandrett says he knows of no speakeasies in Allegheny.—Page 3.

Two friends fall under the wheels of a locomotive. One is dead and the other may die.—Page 3.

Mother deserted baby to run after a circus man.—Page 6.

Salvation Army was holding a big meeting in the Duquesne theater, addressed by Booth-Tucker, when lights were turned out.—Page 3.

Director Bigelow returns and consults city officials on the bond issue.—Page 6.

Mayor Wyman may pick Director Hunneshagen as his successor.—Page 5.

New Italian church dedicated in Sharpsburg.—Page 8.

City Controller Larkin gives at length the reasons for his opposition to the $5,000,000 issue of filtration bonds.—Page 6.

SPORTING.

Pittsburgh wins from Chicago 5 to 1. Leever opposing Wicker.—Page 7.

Shadyside football schedule provides for hard games away from home.—Page 7.

Local pigeons fly from Xenia, O.—Page 7.

THE WEATHER

Showers.

Showers today, followed by much cooler weather, is the forecast of the Washington observer for Pittsburgh and vicinity. The maximum temperature yesterday was 86 and the minimum 65 degrees. The sun rose clear at 5:56 and set clear at 6:37 yesterday. The daily report, furnished by the local weather office, follows:

Time.	Baro.	Tem.	Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
8 a. m....	30.08	66	73	S.E.	Clear.
8 p. m....	29.92	79	49	S.	Clear.

Comparative temperature and precipitation for September 11:

	1904	1903		1904	1903
Maximum ..	86	83	Mean	76	70
Minimum ..	65	68	Precipitation .	..	..

Nor. temp. 31 yrs.. 68 | Nor. precip. 31 yrs. .09
Excess for day.... 8 | Dfcy. since Sept. 1. .02
Exc. since Sept. 1. 3 | Exc. since Jan. 1... .32
Dfcy. since Jan. 1.545

Government Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Forecast:

Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Showers Monday morning, followed by fair, much cooler Tuesday fair, fresh north winds.

West Virginia—Showers and cooler Monday, followed by fair, Tuesday fair.

Observations taken at weather bureau stations at 8 p. m.:

Cincinnati .	86	Clear	Philadelphia	70	PtCldy
Chicago	60	Cloudy	New York...	70	Cloudy
Indianap's	68	Rain	Buffalo	76	Clear
Washingt'n	68	Clear	St. Louis....	64	Cloudy
Vicksburg .	84	Clear	New Orleans.	80	PtCldy
Memphis ..	84	Clear	St. Paul	58	Clear
Louisville ..	85	Clear	Helena	68	Cloudy
Kansas City	82	Clear	Duluth	48	Clear
Omaha	66	Clear	Salt Lake....	76	Clear
Cairo	76	Cloudy	Denver	68	Clear
Dubuque ..	58	Clear	Cleveland ...	78	Clear

TODAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON—Raymond Hitchcock in "The Yankee Consul," 8:15 p. m.

AVENUE—Harry Davis' stock company in "The Altar of Friendship," 2 and 8 p. m.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Continuous vaudeville bill, headed by Mabel McKinley, 1:30 to 10:45 p. m.

DUQUESNE—Stella Mayhew in "Flo-Flo," 8 p. m.

EMPIRE—"New York Day by Day," 8:15 p. m.

HARRY WILLIAMS' ACADEMY—Al Reeves and his big beauty show, 2 and 8:15 p. m.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA EXPOSITION—Concerts by Sousa's band at 2, 4, 7:30 and 9:00 p. m.

RUSSIAN FLEET SAILS FOR EAST

Czar Present at the Departure of the Baltic Squadron.

BID ADMIRALS ADIEU

Ships Go by Emperor's Decision. Indicates Intention to Prosecute War to Finish.

MORE ACTIVITY ANNOUNCED

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

CRONSTADT, Sept. 11.—The Baltic fleet sailed today for the far east. The vessels of the fleet are the battleships Souvaroff, Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's flagship, the Navarin, Sissoiveliky, Borodino, Alexander III., Ofel, Oleg and the Oslaba, Rear Admiral Voelkersam's flagship, the cruisers Admiral Nahkimoff, Dmitridonskoi, Aurora and the Almaz, Rear Admiral Enquist's flagship, and several torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers.

The fleet will touch at Libau, where it will be joined by 12 transports, colliers and supply ships already waiting and will then proceed direct to the orient.

At dawn the first anchor was hoisted on the swift cruiser Aurora, which accompanied by two torpedo boats, slipped out of the harbor. The town was awakened by the booming of the guns of the forts as the Aurora sped toward Libau in advance of the main squadron.

Admirals Bid Czar Adieu.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the time set for the departure of the remainder of the fleet, the imperial yacht, with the emperor, Grand Duke Alexis, the high admiral, and other high naval officers on board put out from Peterhof with an escort of three torpedo boats. Admirals Rojestvensky, Voelkersam and Enquist went on board the imperial yacht and said farewell to the emperor.

Then, with destroyers, the Souvaroff led the squadron down the Finnish gulf. The water front and forts were crowded with spectators. The ensigns were dipped and the guns of the forts joined in an admiral's salute, while from the signal masts above the forts fluttered a string of colored flags reading: "Good luck to the Baltic fleet on its long voyage."

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—The departure of the Baltic fleet for the far east is officially announced. Admiral Bierlieff, commander of the naval forces at Cronstadt, will accompany the fleet as far as Libau, from which port this modern armada of almost 40 pennants will sail immediately for the orient.

Colliers Accompany Fleet.

Colliers accompany the fleet for the purpose of supplying the torpedo boats and destroyers. Other colliers have already sailed or are awaiting orders at foreign ports to meet the squadron. All the vessels are equipped with apparatus for coaling at sea. The general opinion is the vessels will go by way of Suez.

The decision of the admiralty to send out the fleet in the face of the existing situation in the far east is evidence of the temper of the government to prosecute the war to a finish. It is understood there was considerable divergence of opinion on the question of delaying the sailing of the fleet until the spring, but the emperor turned the scale in favor of immediate departure. In this connection there are other war moves. Mobilization in Southern Russia was announced today and in addition practically all the reserve officers of the navy have been called out. The emperor will leave about September 15 for Kishenef and Odessa to bid farewell to the Eighth army corps. The First army corps has arrived at Mukden.

At a meeting of the emperor's military advisers on Saturday, War Minister Sakharoff recommended the sending of an additional 350,000 men to the far east.

CZAR COMMANDS LIAO-YANG RETAKEN

Japanese Marksmen Attack Russians on Retreat While the Chinese Torture Patrols.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

SINMINTIN, Sept. 11.—Gen. Kuropatkin has returned to Mukden after inspecting the fortifications at Tie pass, work on which is being hurried along. Costly efforts to delay the Japanese advance are being made. It is learned from a Russian source that this is the outcome of the emperor's order, and that the emperor even peremptorily commanded Kuropatkin to retake Liao-Yang. There is no abatement in the retreat of the Russian troops northward. The noise of a fierce artilery engagement was heard south of Mukden Friday night. The whole line of retreating Russians when within five miles southeast of Mukden were attacked by Japanese marksmen, who were invisible amid the millet. The Russian troops sent to Tapingshen retreated with heavy loss.

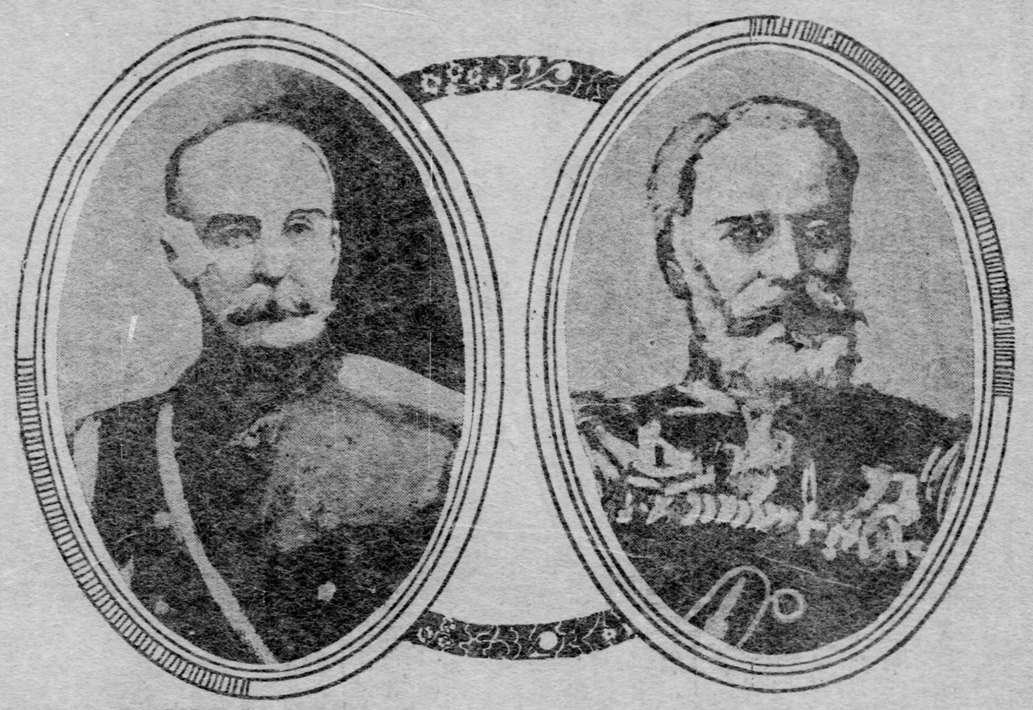
Chinese bandits are swarming the district and have stopped traffic between Sinmintin and Mukden, shooting and torturing to death Russian patrols.

MUKDEN, Sept. 11.—It is understood the main force of Japanese has retired to Yentai. A solemn service was held here today for the repose of the souls of those killed in action. The weather is threatening and more rain is expected.

TOKYO, Sept. 11.—Telegraphic reports received here today from the headquarters of the Manchurian army declare the Japanese to be in full possession of the Yentai coal mines.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 11.—In a telegram to Emperor Nicholas, dated September 10, Gen. Kuropatkin says: "There were no hostilities today (Saturday) except insignificant patrol encounters, in which we sustained no casualties."

Commanders Who Will Strive to Save Kuropatkin



BARON KAULBARS,
Commander of New Army Sent to Kuropatkin's Aid.

GENERAL MEYENDORF,
Commander of Kuropatkin's Rear Guard.

RUSSIAN TRANSPORT ENTERS SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR

Vessel Seeks Repairs—Instructions Expected from Washington Today as to Length of Time She May Remain.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The Russian transport Lena, Captain Berlinsky, put into this port today for repairs. The Lena is 31 days from Vladivostok, via Bayaiwa, Sakhalin islands. She made the run from Bayaiwa in 19 days, which is considered fast time. The Lena has a crew of 497 men and 21 officers and carries 23 guns. She has three funnels and three masts.

Captain Berlinsky, who officially declares the Lena to be a transport, states that their engines and boilers are in need of repairs. After passing quarantine the Lena anchored off the Union iron works, where she now lies.

According to Brassey's naval annual, the Lena formerly was the Kherzon of the Russian volunteer fleet. Brassey refers to her as a "volunteer cruiser" and also as a "transport vessel." According to Brassey the Lena carries three 4.1 inch quick-firing guns and 20 smaller caliber.

The arrival of the Lena has been reported to Washington. Instructions are expected from the Washington authorities tomorrow as to the length of time the Lena may remain in port.

Pilot McCulloch, who brought the Lena into port, says that chains were wrapped around her hull, indicating that some of her plates were loose.

Commander Rytschagoff, executive officer, stated that the Lena came here on information received from the local Russian consul, which he declined to disclose. It is presumed, however, it was in relation to the shipments from this port to Japan. Commander Rytschagoff further stated the Lena expected to remain here for a month. In the meantime she would be disarmed and go to the Union iron works to have her boilers repaired. When fitted up again the Lena would be rearmed and ready to go to any destination to which she might be ordered.

CROP MONEY SHOWS GREATER PROSPERITY

Increase of More Than $1,000,000 as Indicated by the Treasury Receipts.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Receipts of crop money at the treasury department show an increase this year of more than $1,000,000, compared with the same period last year. Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, gives the figures as evidence of the unusual prosperity of the country.

Receipts of money directly traceable to proceeds of crops last year at this time amounted to $6,249,000. This year the sum is $7,145,000.

"The reasons of this favorable increase," Treasurer Roberts stated today, "are simply the substantial prices brought for grain and other products of the farm. Last year's prosperity was considered remarkable, but if one is to judge from these figures it appears that all records may be surpassed in 1904."

HELD UP EXPRESS TRAIN AND ESCAPED WITH LOOT

Robbers Took $6,000 from Strong Box and Rifled the Registered Mail.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

WINNIPEG, MAN., Sept. 11.—The Canadian Pacific west-bound transcontinental express was held up by four masked men last night west of Mission Junction, in a wooded district. Three of the men crawled over the tender of the locomotive and at the point of revolvers ordered Engineer Scott to stop the train. They compelled the fireman to uncouple the mail and express cars.

The robbers then proceeded with the engine and express cars several miles west. Express Messenger Herbert Mitchell at first refused to open the car door, but on being informed that the car would be blown up with dynamite he complied, was disarmed and forced to open the safe.

They secured $4,000 or $5,000 in gold dust and about $1,000 in currency. The mail clerks were similarly compelled to open the mail car, which was rifled of the contents of the registered mail sacks. The engine, mail and express car was then run to a point east of Warnoch, where the robbers took to the woods. A special train with a posse of special policemen was ordered to the scene from Vancouver.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS DEFEATED IN URUGUAY.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 11.—A further heavy engagement between the insurgents and the troops of the government in which the latter are reported to have been defeated, is said to have occurred in Uruguay. Rumors concerning the casualties are conflicting.

GREAT HOSPITALITY SHOWN TO FAIRBANKS

Vice Presidential Candidate Attends Sunday Services at Ocean Grove.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Sept. 11.—A great throng of Methodist enthusiasts were greatly surprised during the last day's religious services this morning by the presence on the platform of the vice presidential candidate, Mr. Fairbanks, Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, Senator Scott of West Virginia and John F. Dryden of New Jersey.

The four drove over early from Gov. Murphy's residence at Elberton to the famous campmeeting grounds and were most hospitably received. They were given front seats on the platform and an opportunity afforded Senator Fairbanks to sit during the religious exercises directly before the throng of 3,000 worshippers. Bishop James N. Fitzgerald, president of the campmeeting association, presided, and Dr. William P. George of Kansas City delivered the customary discourse. At the conclusion of the sermon, the four politicians were escorted to the chancel, where a reception was held.

Twice before the great auditorium has received distinguished public men. Once President McKinley addressed an audience of 10,000 people here, and on another occasion President Roosevelt, then governor of New York, received a royal welcome from equally as many of his countrymen.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE IS OPENING OF CAMPAIGN

State Chairmen Are Being Called in Consultation With Mr. Cortelyou at Chicago.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—With the issuance of President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance tomorrow the Republican national campaign may be considered as formally opened. It then depends upon the various state organizations to arrange for their meetings and the national committee will assign the speakers who are to do the work.

Partly in furtherance of this a number of state chairmen are being called in to see National Chairman Cortelyou, who has been in Chicago for the past week.

State openings will follow rapidly on the issuance of the president's letter. Michigan, Washington and Montana will begin on September 15, Nebraska and West Virginia on September 17, Indiana and Iowa on September 20, Pennsylvania on September 21, Minnesota on September 24, and Ohio on October 1. In Missouri and Kansas work already has begun.

Viceroy Alexieff Resigns.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 11.—It is understood that Viceroy Alexieff, in view of the paramount military exigencies in the far east, has placed his resignation in the hands of the emperor, but that no decision with regard to it has yet been made.

EIGHT DROWNED IN DELAWARE RIVER

Naphtha Launch, Containing 12 People, Run Down by an Excursion Steamer.

STATEMENT BY THE CAPTAIN

The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau.
Press Building,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 11.

The naphtha launch Picket the property of Joseph Fortesque, bearing the owner and 11 people, was caught under the bows of the excursion steamer Columbia while the latter was going up the Delaware tonight, about a mile above Torresdale. The occupants of the yacht were thrown into the water, Fortesque, five other men and two women were drowned. The Columbia's boats were lowered and passengers threw life preservers to the people struggling in the water.

THE DEAD.

JOSEPH FORTESCUE.
WADE AUDAY.
THOMAS DUFFY.
THOMAS CORVESIER.
ANNA YOUNG.
JOSEPH PEROMER.
MRS. JOSEPH PEROMER.
JAMES DRIGGS, engineer of the launch.

Four of the party were rescued, which is considered remarkable by the commander of the Columbia, Captain David Campbell, who admits that his boat was going at a high rate of speed and when the occupants of the Picket were thrown into the water they were tossed in so many directions that it was difficult for those who went to their rescue in the darkness to reach them. Captain Campbell further said:

"I saw the launch approaching from the opposite side of the river and thought we could steer clear of it all right. When it got within 50 yards it suddenly veered across our bow. The boat was going too fast to stop. The launch was struck and the occupants were thrown into the river.

While the survivors blame the Columbia's officers for the accident, the manager of the company owning the steamer declares there were empty beer bottles in the launch and the survivors were intoxicated when picked up.

CHESTER D. POTTER.

WEST IS SURE FOR ROOSEVELT

Grosvenor Found Democrats Who Don't Know Where They Stand.

PARKER NOT KNOWN

Ohio Congressman Says the Judge Has Done Nothing to Inspire Confidence.

TOM TAGGART A FIGUREHEAD

The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau.
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.

Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, the Elijah of the Republican party, who has demonstrated his gift of political prophecy in many a hard-fought campaign, sees only ignominious defeat for the Democratic ticket this fall. He has just finished a tour of one-night stands over the Chautauqua circuit with Champ Clark of Missouri, in a joint debating turn, and he has had a chance to feel the public pulse in Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois and Indiana. He reports that everywhere he went he found conditions favorable to a great victory for Roosevelt.

A little later, when the battle lines have been formed, Gen. Grosvenor will utter his usual prediction and give figures. It is a trifle too early for that now. But in a general way he predicts the election of the Republican ticket with just as much conviction as though he supported it with figures. He says:

Democrats Are Bewildered.

"This campaign is, in one way, one of the hardest campaigns in which I have ever been engaged. And it's all due to the demoralization of the opposition. I toured through five states and saw the voters face to face. At 20 places on the Chautauqua circuit I spoke with Champ Clark of Missouri. The hardest part of the business was discovering just what kind of politics our hearers professed. We know a Republican is always a Republican, but it is hard to find the Democrats who know what kind of Democrats they have always been.

"Just as soon as I could begin to speak against the silver fallacy some of the Democrats in the audience would act as if they thought that did not apply to them. When the subject of the 'gold telegram' was mentioned, my, how others did resent being regarded as gold bugs. But they all call themselves Democrats."

"How did you find popular sentiment in Indiana?" was asked.

People Are Wide Awake.

"Strong," was the reply. "The people are wide awake to the importance of keeping the Republican party in power. The Bryan Democrats in Southern Indiana are going to vote for Roosevelt, many of them, I believe, in preference to turning in for the Democratic reorganizers. They are not influenced by the fact that Tom Taggart was made national chairman, for they all realize, just as he does, that he was put there only for a figure-head, and that he can't do much for them.

"The Democratic candidate's chief plea for support seems to be on the ground that if elected he would not be dangerous, because of a Republican senate. Perhaps he thinks that's a strong argument in favor of his election, but the voters I have seen in the middle west do not agree with him. Judge Parker has not made himself known to the American people in a way to get their confidence.

Gen. Grosvenor has no fear of Bryan's capturing Nebraska. The state is safely Republican, he says.

L. W. STRAYER.

EACH ISSUE IS ATTACKED

President's Letter of Acceptance Flays Democrats for Insincerity.

PARKER IS SCORED

Roosevelt Vigorously Expounds the Domestic and Foreign Policy.

NEGLECTS NO OPPORTUNITY

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—President Roosevelt today sent his letter of acceptance of the Republican party's nomination for the presidency to Speaker Cannon, chairman of the committee of notification, appointed by the national convention.

In his letter, Mr. Roosevelt attacks every issue of the campaign in vigorous language, and is unsparing in his denunciation of the Democracy for "insincerity" in its attitude on nearly every public question. This is particularly true in the president's reference to the Philippine question, in which he clearly raps Judge Parker, though not by name, as the author of "Later" expressions than the platform plank. He lays great stress upon the necessity for continuing the protective tariff and replies to the Democratic demand for reduction by declaring if protection be "robbery" at its highest point, it is equally so when reduced.

The president is equally virile in his handling of other subjects traversed in his letter, and no opportunity for attacking his opponents is neglected. The letter is as follows:

The Democratic Haze.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1904.

Hon. J. G. Cannon, Chairman of the Notification Committee:

My Dear Sir—I accept the nomination for the presidency tendered me by the Republican national convention, and cordially approve the platform adopted by it. In writing this letter there are certain points upon which I desire to lay especial stress.

It is difficult to find out from the utterances of our opponents what are the real issues upon which they propose to wage this campaign. It is not unfair to say that, having abandoned most of the principles upon which they have insisted during the last eight years, they now seem at a loss, both as to what it is that they really believe, and as to how firmly they shall assert their belief in anything. In fact, it is doubtful if they venture resolutely to press a single issue, as soon as they raise one they shrink from it and seek to explain it away. Such an attitude is the probably inevitable result of the effort to improvise convictions; for when thus improvised, it is natural that they should be held in a tentative manner.

The party now in control of the government is troubled by no such difficulties. We do not have to guess at our own convictions, and then correct the guess if it seems unpopular. The principles which we profess are those in which we believe with heart and soul and strength. Men may differ from us; but they cannot accuse us of shiftiness or insincerity. The policies we have pursued are those which we earnestly hold as essential to the national welfare and repute. Our actions speak even louder than our words for the faith that is in us. We base our appeal upon what we have done and are doing, upon our record of administration and legislation during the last seven years, in which we have had complete control of the government. We intend in the future to carry on the government in the same way that we have carried it on in the past.

Democratic Unity for Discord.

A party of members are radically at variance on most vital issues, and if united at all, are only united on issues where their attitude threatens widespread disaster to the whole country, cannot be trusted to govern in any matter. A party which, with facile ease, changes all its convictions before election cannot be trusted to adhere with tenacity to any principle after election. A party fit to govern must have convictions. In 1896 the Republican party came into power, and in 1900 it retained power on certain definite pledges, each of which was scrupulously fulfilled. But in addition to meeting and solving the problems which were issues in these campaigns, it also became necessary to meet other problems which arose after election; and it is no small part of our claim to public confidence that these were solved with the same success that had attended the solution of those concerning which the battles at the polls were fought. In other words, our governmental efficiency proved equal not only to the tasks that were anticipated, but to doing each unanticipated task as it arose.

When the contest of 1898 was decided, the question of the war with Spain was not an issue. When the contest of 1900 was decided, the shape which the Isthmian canal question ultimately took could not have been foreseen. But the same qualities which enabled those responsible for making and administering the laws at Washington to deal successfully with the tariff and the currency, enabled them also to deal with the Spanish war; and the same qualities which enabled them to act wisely in the Philippines, and in Cuba, also enabled them to do their duty as regards the problems connected with the trusts, and to secure the building of the Isthmian canal. We are content to rest our case before the American people upon the fact that to adherence to a lofty ideal we have added proved governmental efficiency. Therefore, our promises may surely be trusted as regards any issue that is now before the people; and we may equally be trusted to deal with any problem which may hereafter arise.

So well has the work been done that our opponents do not venture to recite the facts about our policies or acts, and then oppose them. They attack them only when they have first misrepresented them; for a truthful recital would leave no room for adverse comment.

How Panama Was Saved.

Panama offers an instance in point. Our opponents can criticise what we did in Panama only on condition of misstating what was done. The administration behaved throughout not only with good faith, but with extraordinary patience and large generosity toward those with whom it dealt. It was also mindful of American interests. It acted in strict compliance with the law passed by congress. Had not Panama been promptly recognized, and the transit across the isthmus kept open, in accordance with our treaty rights and obligations, there would have ensued endless guerrilla warfare and possibly foreign complications; while all chance of building the canal would have been deferred, certainly for years, perhaps for a generation or more. Criticism of the action in this matter is simply criticism of the only possible action which could have secured the building of the canal, as well as the peace and quiet which we were by treaty, bound to preserve along the line of transit across the isthmus. The service rendered this country in securing the perpetual right to construct, maintain, operate and defend the canal was so great that our opponents do not venture to raise the issue in straightforward fashion, for if so raised

RINGING CHALLENGES TO PROSPERITY DECRIERS

(From Mr. Roosevelt's Letter of Acceptance.)

It is not unfair to say that, having abandoned most of the principles upon which they have insisted during the last eight years, they now seem at a loss, both as to what it is that they really believe, and as to how firmly they shall assert their belief in anything.

We base our appeal upon what we have done and are doing, upon our record of administration and legislation during the last seven years, in which we have had complete control of the government. We intend in the future to carry on the government in the same way that we have carried it on in the past.

A party which, with facile ease, changes all its convictions before election cannot be trusted to adhere with tenacity to any principle after election.

So well has the work been done that our opponents do not venture to recite the facts about our policies or acts, and then oppose them. They attack them only when they have first misrepresented them; for a truthful recital would leave no room for adverse comment.

To what phase of our foreign policy, and to what use of the navy do our opponents object? Do they object to the way in which the Monroe doctrine has been strengthened and upheld?

It is now asserted "that the common law, as developed, affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies." But there is no common law of the United States. Its rules can be enforced only by the state courts and officers.

To say that action against trusts and monopolies should be limited to the application of the common law is equivalent to saying that the national government should take no action whatever to regulate them.

It is also undoubtedly true that what is most needed is "officials having both the disposition and the courage to enforce the existing law." This is precisely the need that has been met by the consistent and steadily-continued action of the department of justice under the present administration.

Whenever they have had power they have fittingly supplemented this extravagance of promise by absolute nullity in performance.

If they object to any or all of these things, we join issue with them.

As for the navy, it has been and is now the most potent guarantee of peace; and it is such chiefly because it is formidable, and ready for use.

Being unable to agree among themselves as to whether the gold standard is a curse or a blessing, and as to whether we ought or ought not to have free and unlimited coinage of silver, they have apparently thought it expedient to avoid any committal on these subjects, and individually each to follow his particular bent.

If a tariff law is passed aimed at preventing the prosperity of some of our people, it is as certain as anything can be that this aim will be achieved only by cutting down the prosperity of all our people.

There can be no reciprocity unless there is a substantial tariff; free trade and reciprocity are not compatible.

The army is now relatively smaller than it was in the days of Washington. There is now one soldier to every 1,400 people in this country—less than one-tenth of one per cent.

This deficit is imaginary, and is obtained by including in the ordinary current expenses the sum of fifty millions, which was paid for the right of way of the Panama canal out of the accumulated surplus in the treasury.

If it is morally indefensible to hold the archipelago as a whole under our tutelage in the interest of its own people, then it is morally indefensible to hold any part of it. In such case what right have we to keep a coaling station? What right to keep control over Moro peoples? What right to protect the Igorrotes from their oppressors? What right to protect the law-abiding friends of America in the islands from treachery, robbery and murder?

Their individual rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are now by act of congress jealously safeguarded under the American flag; and if the protection of the flag were withdrawn their rights would be lost, and the islands would be plunged back under some form of vicious tyranny.

ROOSEVELT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE IS A MASTERLY EXPOSITION OF ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY

there would be no issue. The decisive action which brought about this beneficial result was the exercise by the president in the powers vested in him and in him alone, by the Constitution, of the power to recognize foreign governments by entering into diplomatic relations with them, and the power to make treaties which, when ratified by the senate, became under the Constitution part of the supreme law of the land. Neither in this nor in any other matter has there been the slightest failure to live up to the Constitution in letter and in spirit. But the Constitution must be observed positively as well as negatively. The president's duty is to serve the country in accordance with the Constitution, and I should be derelict in my duty if I used a false construction of the Constitution as a shield for weakness and timidity, or as an excuse for governmental impotence.

Our Foreign Policy.

Similar misrepresentation is the one weapon of our opponents in regard to our foreign policy—and the only weapon that has been made useful in carrying out this policy. Here again all that we ask is that they truthfully state what has been done, and then say whether or not they object to it; for if continued in power we shall continue our foreign policy and our handling of the navy on exactly the same lines in the future as in the past. To what phase of our foreign policy, and to what use of the navy, do our opponents object? Do they object to the way in which the Monroe doctrine has been strengthened and upheld? Never before has this doctrine been acquiesced in abroad as it is now; and yet, while upholding the rights of the weaker American republics against foreign aggression, the administration has lost no opportunity to point out to these republics that those who seek equity should come with clean hands, and that whoever claims liberty as a right must accept the responsibilities that go with the exercise of the right. Do our opponents object to what was done in reference to the petition of American citizens against the Kishenev massacre? or to the protest against the treatment of the Jews in Roumania? or to the efforts that have been made in behalf of the Armenians in Turkey? No other administration in our history, no other government in the world, has more consistently stood for the broadest spirit of brotherhood in our common humanity, or has held a more resolute attitude of protest against every wrong that outraged the civilization of the age, at home or abroad. Do our opponents object to the fact that the international tribunal at The Hague was rescued from impotence, and turned into a potent instrument for peace among the nations? This government has used that tribunal, and advocated its use by others, in pursuance of its policy to promote the cause of international peace and good will by all honorable methods. In carrying out this policy, it has settled dispute after dispute by arbitration or by friendly agreement. It has behaved toward all nations, strong or weak, with courtesy, dignity and justice; and it is now on excellent terms with all.

Do our opponents object to the settlement of the Alaska boundary line? Do they object to the fact that after freeing Cuba we gave her reciprocal trade advantages which the United States has not given to Great Britain keeping naval stations in the island and providing against its sinking into chaos, or being conquered by any foreign power? Do they object to the fact that our flag now flies over Porto Rico? Do they object to the acquisition of Hawaii? Once they "hauled down" our flag there; we have hauled it again; do they intend once more to haul it down? Do they object to the part we played in China? Do they not know that the voice of the United States would now count for nothing in the far east if we had abandoned the Philippines and refused to do what was done in China? Do they object to the fact that this government secured a peaceful settlement of the troubles in Venezuela two years ago? Do they object to the presence of the ship-of-war off Colon when the revolution broke out in Panama, and when only the presence of this ship saved the lives of American citizens, and prevented insult to the flag? Do they object to the fact that American warships were promptly at the port of Beirut when an effort had been made to assassinate an American official, and in the port of Tangier when an American citizen had been abducted? and that in each case the wrong complained of was righted and expiated? and that within the memory of men now living the whole squadron to Smyrna was followed by the long-delayed concession of their just rights to those Americans concerned in educational work in Turkey? Do they object to the trade treaty with China, so full of advantage for the American people in the future? Do they object to the fact that the ships carrying the national flag now have a higher standard than ever before in marksmanship and in seamanship, as individual units and as component parts of squadrons and fleets? If they object to any or all of these things, we join issue with them. Our foreign policy has been not only slightly advantageous to the United States, but hardly less advantageous to the world as a whole. Peace and good will have followed in its footsteps. The government has shown itself no less anxious to respect the rights of others than insistent that the rights of Americans be respected in return. As for the navy, it has been and is now the most potent guarantee of peace which, and it is such chiefly because it is formidable, and ready for use.

Old Age Pension Order.

When our opponents speak of "encroachments" by the executive upon the authority of congress or the judiciary, apparently the net they ordinarily have in view is pension order No. 78, issued under the authority of existing law. This order directs that before any veteran of the civil war who had reached the age of 62 should be presumptively entitled to the pension of $6 a month, given under the dependent pension law to those whose capacity to earn their livelihood by manual labor has been decreased 50 per cent, and that when the age of 70 was reached the presumption should be that the physical disability was complete; the age being treated as an evidential fact in each case. This order was made in the performance of a duty imposed upon the president by an act of congress which empowered the executive to make regulations to govern the subordinates of the pension office in determining who are entitled to pensions. President Cleveland had already exercised this power by a regulation which declared that 75 should be set as the age at which total disability should be conclusively presumed. Similarly President McKinley established 65 as the age at which half disability should be conclusively presumed. The regulation now in question, in the exercise of the same power, supplemented these regulations made under Presidents Cleveland and McKinley.

The men who fought for union and for liberty in the years from 1861 to 1865 not only saved this nation from ruin, but rendered an inestimable service to all mankind. We of the United States owe the fact that we have a country to what they did; and the nation has decreed by law that no one of them, if disabled for earning his own living, shall lack the pension to which he is entitled, not only as a matter of gratitude, but as a matter of justice. It is the policy of the Republican party, steadily continued through many years, to treat the veterans of the war in the spirit of broad liberality. The order in question carried out this policy, and is justified not merely on legal grounds, but also on grounds of public morality. It is a matter of common knowledge that when the average man who depends for his wages upon bodily labor has reached the age of 62 his earning ability is in all probability less by half than it was when he was in his prime, and that by the time he has reached the age of 70 he has probably lost all earning ability. If there is doubt upon this point let the doubter examine the employes doing manual labor in any great manufactory or on any great railroad, and find out how large is the proportion of men between the ages of 62 and 70, and whether these men are still employed at the highly-paid tasks which they did in their prime. As a matter of fact, many railroads pension their employes when they have reached that age, and in such roads where old age pensions prevail they always begin somewhere between the two limits thus set. It is easy to test our opponents' sincerity in this matter. The order in question is revocable at the pleasure of the executive. If our opponents come into power they can revoke this order and announce that they will treat the veterans of 62 to 70 as presumably in full bodily vigor and not entitled to pensions. Will they now authoritatively state that they intend to do this? If so, we accept the issue. If not, then we have the right to ask why they raise an issue which, when raised, they do not venture to meet.

Strikes and the Trusts.

In addition to those acts of the administration which they venture to assail only after misrepresenting them, there are others which they dare not overtly or officially attack, and yet which they covertly bring forward as reasons for the overthrow of the party. In certain quarters where the big railroad and great interests our opponents make every effort to show that the settlement of the anthracite coal strike by the individual act of the president, and the successful suit against the Northern Securities Company—the merger suit—undertaken by the department of justice, were acts because of which the present administration should be thrown from power. Yet they dare not openly condemn either act. They dare not in any authoritative or formal manner say that in either case wrong was done or error committed in the method of action, or in the choice of instruments for putting that action into effect. But what they dare not manfully assert in open day, they seek to use furtively and through special agents. It is perhaps natural that an attack so conducted should be made sometimes on the ground that too much, sometimes on the ground that too little, has been done. Some of our opponents complain because under the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws suits were undertaken which have been successful; others, because suits were not undertaken which would have been unsuccessful. The Democratic state convention in New York dealt with the anthracite coal strike by demanding it deliberate and formal fashion that the national government should take possession of the coal fields; yet chairman of the convention's cause now condemn the fact that there was any action for the president at all—although they must know that it was only this action by the president which prevented the movement for national ownership of the coal fields from gaining what might well have been an irresistible impetus. Such mutually destructive criticisms furnish an adequate measure of the chance for coherent action or constructive legislation if our opponents should be given power.

The Money Question.

So much for what our opponents openly or covertly advance in the way of an attack on the acts of the administration. When we come to consider the policies for which they profess to stand we are met with the difficulty always arising when statements of policy are so made that they can be interpreted in different ways. On some of the vital questions that have confronted the American people in the last decade our opponents take the position that silence is the best possible way to convey their views. They contend that their lukewarm attitude of partial acquiescence in what others have accomplished entitles them to be made the custodians of the financial honor and commercial interests which they have but recently sought to ruin. Being unable to agree among themselves as to whether the gold standard is a curse or a blessing, and as to whether we ought or ought not to have free and unlimited coinage of silver, they have apparently thought it expedient to avoid any commital on these subjects, and individually each to follow his particular bent. Their nearest approach to a majority judgment seems to be that it is now inexpedient to assert their convictions one way or the other, and that the establishment of the gold standard by the Republican party should not be disturbed unless there is an alteration in the relative quantity of production of silver and gold. Men who hold sincere convictions on vital questions can respect equally sincere men with whose views they radically differ; and men may confess a change of faith without compromising their honor or their self-respect. But it is difficult to respect an attitude of mind such as has been fairly described above; and where there is no respect there can be no trust. A policy with so slender a basis of principle would not stand the strain of a single year of business adversity.

We, on the contrary, believe in the gold standard as fixed by the usage and verdict of the business world, and as a sound monetary system as matters of principle; as matters not of momentary political expediency, but of permanent organic policy. In 1896 and again in 1900 far-sighted men, without regard to their party fealty in the past, joined to work against what they regarded as a debased monetary system. The policies which they championed have been steadfastly adhered to by the administration; and by the act of March 14, 1900, congress established the single gold standard as the measure of our monetary value. The act received the support of every Republican in the house, and of every Republican except one in the senate. Of our opponents, 17 supported it in the house and two in the senate; and 150 opposed it in the house and 28 in the senate. The record of the last seven years proves that the party now in power can be trusted to take the additional action necessary to improve and strengthen our monetary system, and that our opponents cannot be so trusted. The fundamental fact is that in a popular government such as ours no policy is irrevocably settled by law unless the people keep in control of the government men who believe in that policy as a matter of deep-rooted conviction. Laws can always be revoked; it is the spirit and the purpose of those responsible for their enactment and administration which must be fixed and unchangeable. It is safe to say that the monetary standard of the nation is irrevocably fixed so long as the party which at the last election cast approximately 46 per cent of the total vote, refuses to put in its platform any statement that the question is settled. A determination to remain silent cannot be accepted as equivalent to a recantation. Until our opponents as a party explicitly adopt the views which we hold and upon which we have acted and are acting, in the matter of a sound currency, the only real way to keep the question from becoming unsettled is to keep the Republican party in power.

Capital and Labor.

As for what our opponents say in reference to capital and labor, individual or corporate, here again all we need by way of answer is to point to what we have actually done, and to say that if continued in power we shall continue to carry out the policy we have been pursuing, and to execute the laws as resolutely in the future as in the past. We have executed them in the past. In my speech of acceptance I said:

"We recognize the organization of capital and the organization of labor as natural outcomes of our industrial system. Each kind of organization is to be favored so long as it acts in a spirit of justice and of regard for the rights of others. Each is to be granted the full protection of the law, and each in turn is to be held to a strict obedience to the law, for no man is above it and no man below it. The humblest individual is to have his rights safeguarded as scrupulously as those of the strongest organization; for each is to receive justice, no more and no less. The problems with which we have to deal in our modern industrial and social life are manifold, but the spirit in which it is necessary to approach their solution is simply the spirit of honesty, of courage and of common sense."

The action of the attorney general in enforcing the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws, and the action of the last congress in enlarging the scope of the interstate commerce law, and in creating the department of commerce and labor, with a bureau of corporations, have for the first time opened a chance for the national government to deal intelligently and adequately with the questions affecting society, whether for good or for evil, because of the accumulation of capital in great corporations and because of the new relations caused thereby. These laws are supplemented by substantial improvement in the methods of administration, and as in their working need is shown for amendment or addition to them—whether better to secure the proper publicity, or better to guarantee the rights of shippers or in any other direction—this need will be met. Under the existing law, as developed, affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies." But there is no common law of the United States. Its rules can be enforced only by the state courts and officers. No federal court or officer could take any action whatever under them. It was this fact, coupled with the inability of the states to control trusts and monopolies, which led to the passage of the federal statutes known as the Sherman anti-trust act and the interstate commerce act, and it is only through the exercise of the powers conferred by these acts and by the statutes of the last congress supplementing them that the national government assumes any jurisdiction over the subject. To say that action against trusts and monopolies should be limited to the application of the common law is equivalent to saying that the national government should take no action whatever to regulate them.

The Remedy for Trusts.

Undoubtedly, the multiplication of trusts and their increase in power has been largely due to the failure of officials charged with the duty of enforcing the law to take the necessary procedure." Such stricture upon the failure of the officials of the national government to do their duty in this matter is certainly not wholly undeserved as far as the administration preceding President McKinley's is concerned, but it has no application at all to Republican administration. It is also undoubtedly true that what is most needed "officials having both the disposition and the courage to enforce the existing law." This is precise the need that has been met by the consistent and steadily-continued action of the department of justice under the present administration.

So far as the rights of the individual wage-worker and the individual capitalist are concerned, both as regards one another, as regards the public and as regards organized capital and labor, the position of the administration has been so clear that there is no excuse for misrepresenting it, and no ground for opposing it unless misrepresented. Within the limits permitted by the national Constitution the national administration has sought to secure to each man the full enjoyment of his right to live his life and dispose of his property and his labor as he deems best so long as he wrongs no one else. It has shown in effective fashion that in endeavoring to make good its guarantee it treats all men, rich or poor, whatever their creed, their color or their birth-place, as standing alike before the law. Under our form of government the sphere in which the nation as distinguished from the state can act is narrowly circumscribed, but within that sphere all that could be done has been done. All thinking men are aware of the restrictions upon the power of action of the national government in such matters. Being ourselves mindful of them we have been scrupulously careful on the one hand to be moderate in our promises, and on the other hand to keep those promises in letter and in spirit. Our endeavors have been hampered by no such considerations. They have promised, and many of them now promise, action which they could by no possibility take in the exercise of constitutional power, and which, if attempted, would be disastrous to a standstill they have used and often now use, language of wild invective and appeal to all the baser passions which tend to excite one set of Americans against their fellow-Americans, and yet whenever they have had power they have fittingly supplemented this extravagance of promise by absolute nullity in performance.

Men Judged as Men.

This government is based upon the fundamental idea that each man, no matter what his occupation, his race, or his religious belief, is entitled to be treated on his worth as a man, and neither favored nor discriminated against because of any accident in his position. Even here at home there is painful difficulty in the effort to realize this ideal; and the attempt to secure from other nations acknowledgement of it sometimes encounters obstacles that are well nigh insuperable; for there are many nations which in the slow procession of the ages have not yet reached that point where the principles which Americans regard as axiomatic obtain any recognition whatever. One of the chief difficulties arises in connection with certain American citizens of foreign birth, or of particular creed, who desire to travel abroad. Russia, for instance, refuses to admit and protect Jews. Turkey refuses to admit and protect certain sects of Christians. This government has consistently demanded equal protection abroad for all American citizens, whether native or naturalized. On March 27, 1869, Secretary Hay sent a letter of instruction to all the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in which he said: "This department does not discriminate between native-born and naturalized citizens in according them protection while they are abroad, equality of treatment being required by the laws of the United States." These orders to our agents abroad have been repeated again and again, and are treated as the fundamental rule o conduct laid down for them, proceeding upon the theory "that all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to the native-born citizens." In issuing passports the state department never discriminates, or alludes to any man's religion; and in granting to every American, native or naturalized, Christian or Jew, the same passport, so far as it has power it insists that all foreign governments shall accept the passport as prima facie proof that the person therein described is a citizen of the United States and entitled to protection as such. It is a standing order to every American diplomatic and consular officer to protect every American citizen, of whatever faith, from unjust molestation; and our officers abroad have been stringently required to comply with this order.

Under such circumstances the demand of our opponents that negotiations be begun to secure equal treatment of all Americans from these governments which do not now accord it, shows either ignorance of the facts or insincerity. No change of policy in the method or manner of negotiation would add effectiveness to what the state department has done and is doing. The steady pressure which the department has been keeping up in the past will be continued in the future. This administration has on all proper occasions given clear expression to the belief of the American people that discrimination and oppression because of religion, wherever practised, are acts of injustice before God and man; and in making evident to the world the depth of American convictions in this regard we have gone to the very limit of diplomatic usage.

It is a striking evidence of our opponents' insincerity in this matter that with their demand for radical action by the state department they couple a demand for a reduction in our small military establishment. Yet they must know that the heed paid to our citizens will be exactly proportionate to the belief in our ability to make these protests effective should the need arise.

Our opponents have now declared themselves in favor of the civil service law, the repeal of which they denounced in 1882 and in 1886. If consistent, they should have gone one step further and congratulated the country upon the way in which the civil service law is now administered, and the way in which the classified service has been extended. The exceptions from examinations are fewer by far than ever before; and are confined to individual cases where the application of the rules would be impracticable, unwise, unjust, or unnecessary. The administration of the great body of the classified civil service is free from politics, and appointments and removals have been put upon a business basis. Statistics show that there is little difference between the tenure of the federal classified employe and that of the employes of private business corporations. Less than one per cent of the classified employes are over seventy years of age, and in the main the service rendered is vigorous and efficient. Where the merit system was of course most needed was in the Philippine islands; and a civil service law of very advanced type has been put into operation, and scrupulously observed. Without one exception every appointment in the Philippines has been made in accordance with the strictest standard of fitness, and without heed to any other consideration.

Finally, we come to certain matters upon which our opponents do their platform of principles definitely take issue with us, and where, if they are sincere, their triumph would mean disaster to the country. But exactly as it is impossible to call attention to the present promises and past record of our opponents without seeming offensive, so it is impossible to compare their platform with their speeches and later official utterances and not create doubt as to their sincerity. In their private or unofficial utterances many of them frankly advance this insincerity as a merit, taking the position that as regards the points on which I am about to speak they have no intention of keeping their promises or of departing from the policies established, and that, therefore, they can be trusted not to abuse the power they seek.

The Protective Tariff.

When we take up the great question of the tariff we are at once confronted by the question as to whether our opponents do or do not mean what they say. They say that "protection is robbery," and promise to carry themselves accordingly if they are given power. Yet prominent persons among them assert that they do not really mean this and that if they come into power they will adopt our policy as regards the tariff, while others seem anxious to prove that it is safe to give them partial power, because the power would be exercised hesitatingly, and therefore they would not be able to do mischief. The last is certainly a curious plea to advance on behalf of a party seeking to obtain control of the government.

At the outset it is worth while to say a word as to the attempt to identify the question of tariff revision or tariff reduction with the question of trust regulation. This is always a sign of desire to avoid any real effort to deal adequately with the trust question. In speaking on this point at Minneapolis on April 4, 1903, I said:

"The question of tariff revision, speaking broadly, stands wholly apart from the question of dealing with the trusts. No change in tariff duties can be of substantial effect in solving the so-called trust problem. Certain great trusts or great corporations are wholly unaffected by the tariff. Almost all the others that are of any importance have as a matter of fact numbers of smaller American competitors, and in granting such a change in the tariff which would work injury to the large corporation would work not merely injury but destruction to its smaller competitors, and equally of course such a change would mean disaster to all the wage-workers connected with either the large or the small concerns. From the standpoint of those interested in the solution of the trust problem such a change would, therefore, merely mean that the trust was relieved of the competition of its weaker American competitors, and thrown only into competition with foreign competitors, and that the first effect to meet such competition would be made by cutting down wages, and would therefore be primarily at the cost of labor. In the case of some of our greatest trusts such a change might confer upon them a positive benefit. Speaking broadly, it is evident that the effect of the tariff will affect the whole country. The tariff affects trusts only as it affects all other interests. It makes all these interests, large or small, profitable, and its benefits can be taken from the large only under penalty of taking them from the small also."

One Democratic Success.

There is little for me to add to this. It is but a few years since the last attempt was made, by means of lowering the tariff, to prevent some people from prospering too much. The attempt was entirely successful. The tariff law of that year was among the causes which in that year so handicapped the active and energetic as to practically prevent anybody from prospering too much, and labor from prospering at all. Undoubtedly it would be possible at the present time to prevent any of the trusts from remaining prosperous by the simple expedient of making such a sweeping change in the tariff as to paralyze the industries of the country. The trusts would cease to prosper, but their smaller competitors would be ruined, and the wage-workers would starve, while it would not pay the farmer to haul his produce to market. The evils connected with the trusts can be reached only by national effort, step by step, along the lines taken by congress and the executive during the past three years. If a tariff law is passed under which the country prospers, as the country has prospered under the present tariff law, then all others will share in the prosperity. If a tariff law is passed almost preventing the prosperity of some of our people, it is as certain as anything can be that this aim will be achieved only by cutting down the prosperity of all of our people.

Of course, if our opponents are not sincere in their proposal to abolish the system of a protective tariff, there is no use in arguing the matter at all, save by pointing out again that if on one great issue they do not mean what they say, it is hardly safe to trust them on any other issue. But if they are sincere in this matter, then their advent to power would mean domestic misfortune and misery as widespread and far-reaching as that which was felt 10 years ago. When they speak of protection as "robbery," they of course must mean that it is immoral to enact a tariff designed (as is the present protective tariff) to secure to the American wage-worker the benefit of the high standard of living which we desire to see kept up in this country. Now to speak of the tariff in this sense as "robbery" thereby giving it a moral relation, is not merely rhetorical; it is on its face false. The question of what tariff is best for our people is primarily one of expediency, to be determined not on abstract academic grounds, but in the light of experience. It is a matter of business; for fundamentally ours is a business people—manufacturers, merchants, farmers, wage-workers, professional men all alike. Our experience as a people in the past has certainly not shown us that we could afford in this matter to follow those professional counsellors who have confined themselves to study in the closet, for the actual working of the tariff has emphatically contradicted their theories. From time to time schedules must undoubtedly be changed and readjusted to meet the shifting needs of the country; but this can with safety be done only by those who are committed to the cause of the protective system. To uproot and destroy that system would be to insure the prostration of business, the closing of factories, the impoverishment of the farmer, the ruin of the capitalist, and the starvation of the wage-workers. Yet, if protection is indeed "robbery," and if our opponents really believe what they say, then it is precisely to the destruction and uprooting of the tariff, and therefore of our business and industry, that they are pledged. When our opponents last obtained power it was on a platform declaring a protective tariff "unconstitutional," and the effort to put this declaration into practice was one of the causes of the general national prostration lasting from 1893 to 1897. If a protective tariff is either "unconstitutional" or "robbery," then it is just as unconstitutional, just as much robbery, to revise it down, still leaving it protective, as it would be to enact it. In other words, our opponents have committed themselves to the destruction of the protective principle in the tariff, using words which if honestly used forbid them from permitting this principle to obtain in even the smallest degree.

Reciprocity and Tariff.

Our opponents assert that they believe in reciprocity. Their action o nthe most important reciprocity treaty recently negotiated—that with Cuba—does not bear out this assertion. Moreover, there can be no reciprocity unless there is a substantial tariff; free trade and reciprocity are not compatible. We are on record as favoring arrangements for reciprocal trade relations with other countries, these arrangements to be on an equitable basis of benefit to both the contracting parties. The Republican party stands pledged to every wise and consistent method of increasing the foreign commerce of the country. That it has kept its pledge is proven by the fact that while the domestic trade of this country exceeds in volume the entire export and import trade of all the nations of the world, the United States has in addition secured more than an eighth of the export trade of the world, standing first among the nations in this respect. The United States has exported during the last seven years exactly ten billions of dollars' worth of goods—on an average half as much again annually as during the previous four years, when many of our people were consuming nothing but necessaries, and some of them a scanty supply even of these.

Two years ago, in speaking at Logansport, Ind., I said:

"The one consideration which must never be omitted in a tariff change is the imperative need of preserving the American standard of living for the American workingman. The tariff rate must never fall below that which will protect the American workingman by allowing for the difference between the general labor cost here and abroad, so as at least to equalize the conditions arising from the difference in the standard of labor here and abroad—a difference which it should be our aim to foster in so far as it represents the needs of better educated, better paid, better fed and better clothed workingmen of a higher type than any to be found in a foreign country. At all hazards, and no matter what else is sought for or accomplished by changes of the tariff, the American workingman must be protected in his standard of wages, that is, in his standard of living, and must be secured the fullest opportunity of employment. Our laws should in no event afford advantage to foreign industries over American industries. They should in no event do less than equalize the difference in conditions at home and abroad."

It is a matter of regret that the protective tariff policy, which, during the last 40 odd years has become part of the very fiber of the country, is not now accepted as definitely established. Surely we have a right to say that it has passed beyond the domain of theory, and a right to expect that not only its original advocates, but those who at one time distrusted it on theoretic grounds, should now acquiesce in the results that have been proved over and over again by actual experience. These 40 odd years have been the most prosperous years this nation has ever seen; more prosperous years than any other nation has ever seen. Beyond question this prosperity could not have come to the American people had not possessed the necessary thrift, energy and business intelligence to turn their vast material resources to account. But it is no less true that it is our economic policy as regards the tariff and finance which has enabled us as a nation to make such good use of the individual capacities of our people, and the natural resources of our country. Every class of our people is benefited by the protective tariff. During the last few years the merchant has seen the export trade of this country grow faster than ever in our previous history. The manufacturer could not keep his factory running if it were not for the protective tariff. The wage-worker would do well to remember that if protection is "robbery," and is to be punished accordingly, he will be the first to pay the penalty, for either he will be turned adrift entirely or his wages will be cut down to the starvation point. As conclusively shown by the bulletins of the bureau of labor the purchasing power of the average wage received by the wage-worker has grown faster than the cost of living, and this in spite of the continual shortening of working time. The unexampled savings of the workingmen of the country, as shown by the deposits in the savings banks, have increased by leaps and bounds. At no time in the history of this or any other country has there been an era so productive of material benefit alike to capitalist and employer as during the seven years that have just passed.

Benefits to Farmers.

The farmer has benefited quite as much as the manufacturer, the merchant and the wage-worker. The most welcome and impressive fact established by the last census is the wide and even distribution of wealth among all classes of our countrymen. The chief agencies in producing this distribution are shown by the census to be the development of manufactures and the application of new inventions to universal use. The result has been an increasing interdependence of agriculture and manufactures. Agriculture is now, as it always has been, the basis of civilization. The six million farms of the United States, operated by men who, as a class, are steadfast, single-minded and industrious, form the basis of all the other achievements of the American people and are more fruitful than all their other resources. The men on those six million farms receive from the protective tariff what they most need, and that is the best of all possible markets. All other classes depend upon the farmer, but the farmer in turn depends upon the market they furnish for his products. The output of our great agricultural products is nearly four billions of dollars. Their increase in value has been prodigious, although agriculture has languished in most other countries; and the main factor in this increase is the corresponding increase of our manufacturing industries. American farmers have prospered because the growth of their market has kept pace with the growth of their farms. The additional market continually furnished for agricultural products by domestic manufacturers has been far in excess of the outlet to other lands. An export trade in farm products is necessary to dispose of our surplus; and the export trade of our farmers both in animal products and in plant products, has very largely increased. Without the enlarged home market to keep this surplus down, we should have to reduce production or else feed the world at less than the cost of production. In the forty years ending in 1900 the total value of farm property increased twelve and a half billions of dollars; the farmer gaining even more during this period than the manufacturer. Long ago over-production would have checked the marvelous development of our national agriculture, but for the steadily increasing demand of American manufacturers for farm products required as raw materials or for steadily expanding industries. As the farmer has become independent upon the manufacturer to utilize that portion of his produce which does not go directly to food supply. In 1900, 52 per cent, or a little over half, of the total value of the farm products of the nation was consumed in manufacturing industries as raw materials or forms of food. Evidently the manufacturer is the farmer's best and most direct customer. Moreover, the American manufacturer purchases his farm supplies almost exclusively in his own country.

Nine-tenths of all the raw materials of every kind and description consumed in American manufactories are of American production. The manufactoring establishments tend steadily to migrate into the heart of the great agricultural districts. The center of the manufacturing industry in 1900 was near the middle of Ohio, and it is moving westward at the rate of about 30 miles in every decade; and this movement is essentially accompanied by a marked increase in the value of farm lands. Local causes, notably the competion between new farm lands and old farm lands, tend here and there to obscure what is happening; but it is as certain as the operation of any economic law, that in the country as a whole, farm value will continue to increase as the partnership between manufacturer and farmer grows more intimate through further advance of industrial science. The American manufacturer never could have placed this nation at the head of the manufacturing nations of the world if he had not had behind him, securing him every variety of raw material, the exhaustless resources of the American farm, developed by the skill and the enterprise of intelligent and educated American farmers. On the other hand, the sale of the farmers to the manufacturers is equally heavy, and the future of American agriculture is bound up in the future of American manufactures. The two industries have become, under the economic policy of our government, so closely interwoven, so mutually inter-dependent, that neither can hope to maintain itself at the high-water mark of progress without the other. Whatever makes to the advantage of one is equally to the advantage of the other.

So it is as between the capitalist and the wage-worker. Here and there there may be an unequal sharing as between the two in the benefits that have come by protection; but benefits have come to both, and a reversal in policy would mean damage to both; and while the damage would be heavy to all, it would be heaviest and it would fall soonest, upon those who are paid in the form of wages each week or each month for that week's or that month's work.

Conditions change an dthe laws must be modified from time to time to fit new exigencies. But the genuine underlying principle of protection, as it has been embodied in all but one of the American tariff laws for the last 40 years, has worked out results so beneficent, so evenly and widely spread, so advantageous alike to farmers and capitalists and workingmen, to commerce and trade of every kind, that the American people, if they show their usual practical business sense, will insist that when these laws are modified they shall be modified with the utmost care and conservatism, and by the friends and not the enemies of the protective system. They cannot afford to trust the modification to those who treat protection and robbery as synonymous terms.

In closing what I have to say about the system of promoting American industry let me add a word of cordial agreement with the policy of so some way including within its benefits, by appropriate legislation, the American merchant marine. It is not creditable to us as a nation that our great export and import trade should be well nigh exclusively in the hands of foreigners.

As to a Standing Army.

It is difficult to know if our opponents are really sincere in their demand for the reduction of the army. If sincere, there is no need for comment, and if sincere, what shall we say in speaking to rational persons on an appeal to reduce an army of 60,000 men which is taking care of the interests of over 80,000,000 people? The army is now relatively smaller than it was in the days of Washington, when on the peace establishment there were 3,600 soldiers, while there were a little less than 4,000,000 of population, smaller than it was in the peaceful days of Jefferson, when there were 5,500 soldiers to 5,306,000 population. There is now one soldier to every 1,400 people in this country—less than one-tenth of one per cent. We cannot be asked seriously to argue as to the amount of possible tyranny contained in these figures. The army as it is now is as small as it can possibly be and serve its purpose as an effective nucleus for the organized volunteer force of the individual capacities and patriotism of the natural resources of our country. Every class of our people is benefited by the protective tariff. During the last few years the merchant has seen the export trade of this country grow faster than ever in our previous history. The manufacturer could not keep his factory running if it were not for the protective tariff. The wage-worker would do well to remember that if protection is "robbery," and is to be punished accordingly, he will be the first to pay the penalty, for either he will be turned adrift entirely or his wages will be cut down to the starvation point. As conclusively shown by the bulletins of the bureau of labor the purchasing power of the average wage received by the wage-worker has grown faster than the cost of living, and this in spite of the continual shortening of working time. The unexampled savings of the workingmen of the country, as shown by the deposits in the savings banks, have increased by leaps and bounds. At no time in the history of this or any other country has there been an era so productive of material benefit alike to capitalist and employer as during the seven years that have just passed.

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SALVATION ARMY LEFT IN THE DARK

Lights Were Suddenly Turned Off at Big Meeting in the Duquesne Theater.

BOOTH-TUCKER THE SPEAKER

The lights went out in the Duquesne theater last night and left the Salvation Army in darkness. It happened just at the moment when the officers on the stage uttered a loud shout of hallelujah over a sinner who came forward to be prayed for. The shout was cut off short by the sudden darkness, and for a moment there was appalling silence.

A shuffling of feet followed, and Col. Holz of Cincinnati, who had presided over the meeting, fearing a panic, stepped forward and asked for patience. Then fully a score of men in the audience began to light matches, and Col. Holz, knowing the danger from fire, begged them to desist.

For fully five minutes the audience sat, then the night watchman brought out two lanterns, set them up at the corners of the auditorium, and shortly afterward turned on the gas on the stage. In the dim light thus made the audience left the building.

The theater management had failed to notify the Allegheny County Light Company to keep up electric power until notified to cut it off, and consequently at 11 o'clock, as usual on Sunday, the lights were shut off. The night watchman, the electrician of the house and other attaches were much surprised when the lights went out and hurried to supply other illumination.

The "drunkards' brigade" was consecrated at last night's meeting by Commander Booth-Tucker. It is a band of Salvationists who, armed with a stretcher, will scour the byways of the city, ready to bear off drunkards to the barracks, to be sobered up and reasoned with. Such brigades are in other cities and have proved themselves of value in the saving of sinners.

Commander Tucker spent a busy day. Following his farewell meeting of the night before, at which officers and the rank and file of the army only were present, he held a series of three meetings yesterday. All were in the Duquesne theater, in the morning, afternoon and evening, and all were well attended.

Tonight Commander Tucker will address a meeting in Carnegie hall, Allegheny, and tomorrow night will conduct one in Kane's auditorium, Forty-fourth and Butler streets, which will be the last gathering the commander will address in Pittsburgh perhaps for many years, as he has been transferred from America by order of the head of the army, Gen. Booth.

The afternoon meeting in the theater was preceded by the open-air meeting, which began at 1:30 p. m. Commander Booth-Tucker spoke and prayed and Col. Hicks of New York and Col. Holz of Cleveland also addressed the gathering. When the gathering broke up the band led the way over Smithfield street and down Fifth avenue and Sixth street to the Duquesne theater, a large crowd following. By the time the meeting began every seat downstairs was taken and the balcony and gallery were well filled.

The evening meeting was opened by Col. Holz. Maj. Escott of Cincinnati led in prayer. He was followed by Col. Hicks, who asked that the commander's tongue be guided aright and that his address be productive of much good. Commander Booth-Tucker then consecrated the drunkards' brigade. The text of the commander's address was: "Thou hast been weighed in the balances and art found wanting." He told the story of Belshazzar and the handwriting on the wall.

The commander concluded with prayer and for an hour he and his assistants labored with the congregation to throw off sin and become Christians. Many came forward.

WOMAN WAS DESPONDENT AND TOOK CARBOLIC ACID

In a Few Minutes She Was Dead—Boy Was Drowned While Going Home from Church.

Despondent because of her husband's reverses, Mrs. Gertrude McCarty, aged 24, of Watts lane and Upton street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by drinking carbolic acid. She was the wife of Thomas McCarthy, a crossman and teamster, and died 20 minutes after taking the poison. She is survived by her husband and three children. On Saturday Mrs. McCarty went to E. H. Melvin, a druggist at 2450 Wylie avenue, and asked for carbolic acid. The clerk refused to sell to her. Yesterday afternoon she wrote the following note to the druggist and gave it to a little neighbor girl to deliver:

Please give this girl 5 cents' worth of carbolic acid.

MRS. THOMAS MCARTY.

P. S.—Wanted to bathe horse's sore back.

The clerk gave the girl the poison, who took it to Mrs. McCarty. The woman dismissed the girl and drank the acid. A neighbor heard her groans and rushed into the house. Mrs. McCarty sent for her brother, Roy Edinger of 1 Upton street, and told him she had poisoned herself. Physicians were summoned, but she died before they arrived.

Alexander Batkowski, aged 14, of 621 Francis street, was drowned while bathing in the Allegheny river at the foot of Twenty-sixth street yesterday at noon. The boy had been attending church services and stopped to take a swim on his way home. He got beyond his depth and sank. The body was recovered two hours later.

VICTIMS OF WRECK ARE RAPIDLY RECOVERING

The persons injured in the wreck of the miniature railway in Olympia park Saturday night, are all recovering and S. H. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, the most seriously hurt, who were taken to their home at 843 Petty street, McKeesport, will probably recover. Mrs. W. Houston and W. Houston are resting easy at the Wilson home.

Husband Beaten by Four.

Thomas Shields and James Martin were fined $25 each or 30 days to the workhouse yesterday by Magistrate Steware for beating a man in a Wylie avenue restaurant who said they insulted his wife by the language they used. Two other men who helped to beat the objector got away before the police arrived.

Race Touts Are Arrested.

W. H. McIntyre and Richard Harris were arrested yesterday as suspicious persons. The former lives in Providence and the latter in Buffalo. They said they were going home from the Wheeling fair and were race touts. Both had considerable money.

To Have Euchre and Reception.

The Young Ladies' Sodality of the Holy Rosary Roman Catholic church will have a euchre and reception Thursday evening in the auditorium of Newman Institute, Lang avenue and Kelly street, East End. Twenty prizes will be given and there will be dancing.

Moose Hunting.

There is a region in Canada, located in Northern Ontario, where the Moose, "the monarch of the forest," is to be found in great numbers. This territory is known as "Temagami," and is reached from Buffalo, Chicago and Detroit by the Grand Trunk Railway System, to North Bay. The open season in this region is from October 16th to November 15th, both days inclusive, and by applying to C. E. Kelly, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, all information concerning routes, guides and particulars can be had.

Coach Excursions to St. Louis Every Tuesday and Thursday in September, Via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

$12.00 round trip. Tickets good seven days—in coaches only. Fifteen-day tickets on sale every day, $16.00, good in Pullman cars upon payment of Pullman rates.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPEAKEASIES ARE BEING WINKED AT

Two Big Resorts Operating Within a Block of Allegheny City Hall Yesterday.

SCANDRETT KNOWS OF NONE

According to Director Scandrett Assistant District Attorney Robb is evidently misinformed regarding the existence of speakeasies in the Fourth ward, Allegheny. On Saturday Mr. Robb gave expression to some sarcastic remarks while questioning Constable John Michel of the Fourth ward. Michel declared he knew nothing of speakeasies at 123, 125 and 127 Robinson street. He was told to make a further investigation. When asked about it last night Director Scandrett said:

"I know nothing of a speakeasy in Robinson street. I do not believe there are any in the city."

The resort at 123 Anderson street, mentioned by Mr. Robb, formerly operated by a brother of a prominent administration politician of Allegheny, is said to have been closed several days ago. After making some investigation among the police last night Director Scandrett declared there were no such numbers in Robinson street as were mentioned by Mr. Robb.

"Several months ago I issued orders to the police to close all places where liquor was sold illegally," said the director. "That order has never been rescinded and we have closed every speakeasy in the city. I have made no investigation of the places mentioned by Mr. Robb, as I consider it the duty of the ward constable to look after them."

Despite this assertion of Scandrett's there were two big speakeasies operating all day yesterday and last night within a block of City hall. Both were visited by a Gazette reporter. Hundreds of visitors passed in and out of the buildings and no questions were asked of anyone who applied at the door for admittance.

The Pittsburgh police got busy among alleged speakeasies yesterday. The house of Thomas White at 831 Second avenue was raided and the same police squad before returning to the station raided 728 Webster avenue, kept by Marion Sloan, and 527 Wylie avenue, said to be operated by Sadie McGinley. Later in the day a raid was made on the house of Steve Cohen at 2468 Second avenue. The house of John Malia at 19 Bates street was raided. A house at 74 Pike street, kept by Bridget McDermott, was raided and a large quantity of liquor confiscated. In all the houses raided visitors were found.

The Homestead police yesterday raided a crap game in Elder alley and arrested 14 players. In trying to escape Bert Woodson jumped through a window and was painfully injured.

Kovovick Not Buried Yet.

No arrangements have been made by the friends of Milovar Kovovick, who was hanged in Washington last week, for the burial of the remains of the dead man. The corpse has lain in the mortuary of Elmer Hermann in East Ohio street, Allegheny, since last Thursday, and has been viewed by thousands of people. Undertaker Hermann said yesterday he had received no word from the Croats who had promised to bury their fellow-countryman, and that unless something was done very soon the remains would be buried in Highwood cemetery at the expense of Hermann.

Pay Went in for Fines.

A three weeks' pay from some of the mills on the South Side filled the South Thirteenth street police station Saturday night, and there were 30 prisoners before Magistrate Vitchestain yesterday morning. Disorderly conduct was the principal charge, and fines of $10 and costs were numerous.

Yellow Row Women Fined.

Magistrate Stewart at Central station yesterday fined Sally Butler $50 and Jennie Blake $25. They lived in Yellow row, where a man was robbed a few days ago and for which three other people were fined also on suspicion of having something to do with the robbery.

FRIENDS FALL UNDER WHEELS

Each Loses His Left Leg by Stumbling in Front of a Locomotive.

ONE OF THEM ALREADY DEAD

Two life-long friends fell in front of a shifting engine at Braddock last night. Each lost his left leg and were taken to the Mercy hospital, where one died two hours later.

THE DEAD.

FRANK GRIEB, aged 37 and married; a harness maker, living in Braddock avenue, Braddock.

THE INJURED.

ELI JENKS, aged 35; a carpenter of Eighth street, Braddock. Expected to die.

The men had been sitting on the low platform of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Braddock about 8 o'clock last evening, waiting for the church train. A shifting engine, running light, came along and both men got up to get out of the way. Just as the engine reached them they simultaneously stumbled and fell under the wheels. When picked up they were badly bruised, besides each losing a leg.

When the church train came into the station the two friends were put aboard and taken into the city on the train for which they had been waiting.

BOY CRUSHED BY AUTO.

Was Riding a Bicycle in Sharpsburg When Struck and Run Over.

Dominic Breton, 15 years old, a handsome Italian boy of Twelfth street, Sharpsburg, was struck, run over and seriously injured on Thirteenth street, yesterday at noon by an automibile driven, it is claimed, by Henry Wittmer, 132 Stratford avenue, Pittsburgh, secretary and treasurer of the American Natural Gas company.

The boy was riding a bicycle and had just turned into Thirteenth street from North Canal when he was struck. Wittmer did not see the boy until he struck him. Breton fell under the car and the front wheels passed over his body. The machine was stopped before the rear wheels reached the boy.

It is not yet known how badly he is hurt. Chief of Police John Staab investigated the accident and secured a statement from Wittmer. No action was taken until it is known how seriously the boy is injured.

NATURE'S ASSISTANT
Beecham's Pills
Sold everywhere in boxes, 10c and 25c.

JAUNTY TURBANS FOR EARLY AUTUMN WEAR.
Made of fancy braids and velvet, and tastily trimmed with wings or coques—
$10 and $12 Each.
Not much for such smart headwear—
PAULSON BROS. CO.,
515 Wood St.

We Are SPECIALISTS In the Painless Extraction of Teeth
Safe as Sleep

VEC-O-ZON
makes it possible to extract from one to twenty teeth absolutely without pain.
Best Teeth $8 A Set | Gold Crowns and Bridge Work $5
SILVER FILLING 75c. TEETH CLEANED 75c.
New York Dentists,
12 Years in Same Place.
Cor. Sixth and Liberty Sts.
Open Nights Till 9; Sundays 10 to 3.

TYPEWRITERS
Agents for the Manhattan Typewriter. Also dealers in all makes of second-hand Typewriters at reasonable prices. Monthly inspection of typewriters a specialty. Rent and repairs all makes of typewriters. F. S. Webster Co. carbon paper and star brand ribbons.
Pittsburgh Typewriter Inspection Co.
F. S. WEBSTER CO., Prop's.,
432 DIAMOND ST.

TRY GAZETTE CLASSIFIED ADS

Joseph Horne Co.
Announce an
All-Week Opening of Autumn Fashions
Beginning
Tomorrow (Tuesday), the 13th,
Exhibiting Latest and Exclusive Styles.
Imported Model Costumes and Wraps from the noted couturieres of Paris—Paquin, Beer, Doucet, Raudnitz, Pardoux, Drecoll, Sara Mayer and others. From Berlin—Gerson, Strobach.
In charming hats for women the latest conceits from the famous modistes of Paris—Virot, Caroline Reboux, Georgette, Charlotte, Heitz-Boyer—will be on exhibition.
Throughout all the other departments of the store there will be artistic exhibits of all that is new, both for the person and the home.
Penn, Fifth, Cecil.

This Week
PICKERING'S
FALL OPENING.

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Store Closes 5:30 P. M. Monday, September 12, 1904.
HORNE-STEWART Co
The Fall Dress Stuffs
Women who appreciate richness and beauty will enjoy looking through this great stock of Silks and Dress Goods, including as it does all the stable fabrics as well as numerous new and exquisite weaves that have never before been equaled.
Silk Specials
New silks are arriving daily—Beautiful pieces from the world's best looms—Today and tomorrow we offer a few special price inducements, but we ask you to notice especially the quality and character of the goods:
Black Taffeta Mousseline, 22 inches wide, soft and lustrous, dye and weave guaranteed, popular for waists or full suits, 25 per cent under regular price at
$1, $1.25 and $1.50
The new Paillette, a soft handsome weave well suited for waists and shirtwaist suits, 19 inches wide—colors brown, gray, tan and Jasper. Regular 85c quality, for the two days.....68c
20 inch Pin Checks in a number of combinations of colors—suitable for waists and children's dresses—85c quality at.....59c
19 inch Hairline Taffeta, rich fall shades, regularly priced 75c, today and tomorrow.....49c
Dress Goods
In wool dress goods we have a stock that outshines all former displays. You will say so, too, when you see the richness and beauty of it all. Here are many checked effects in imitation of the finer materials, correct for children's school dresses—per yard.....50c
Handsome wool suitings, for tailored suits or separate skirts.....75c
Black goods are always in demand, always in style. Our stock includes all the newest and most desirable weaves.
50c to $5
Then we have a complete assortment of Zibelines, novelty suitings and tailorings, ranging from 45 inches to 56 inches wide, at only.....$1
Ask to see them—
You will not find their duplicates in the city.
Women's Suits
Complete exhibit of the newest and best fall novelties, for women and misses—in Walking Skirts, new Tourist Coats, new Rain Coats, Fall Waists and Tailored Suits.
233-235 FIFTH AVENUE

IF
Your Eyes are ill
We will send postpaid to any address for 10 cents a sample bottle of
EYE-FIX
THE GREAT EYE REMEDY
TRADE MARK
Opticians use it; physicians recommend it.
The greatest Eye medicine in the world. Relieves quickly and effects a permanent cure for every kind of Eye trouble. Fifty cents per bottle. At all druggists and opticians.
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EYE-FIX is free of cocaine, atropine, belladonna and all other dangerous drugs. It is harmless. It is painless in application. It is certain in good results for all and every Eye trouble. Why doubt? Why suffer?
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You will find everything needful here—
As well as many little accessories which, while not exactly needful, are most convenient and helpful.
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RAILROADS.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Trains leave on Eastern Standard Time
From Union Station, Pittsburgh.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
Keystone Express, daily ..... 3:00 a. m.
Manhattan Limited, daily for North Philadelphia and New York ..... 3:35 a. m.
The Pennsylvania Limited, daily ... 7:15 a. m.
New York Limited, daily ..... 7:15 a. m.
Atlantic Express, daily ..... 7:30 a. m.
Main Line Express, daily ..... 8:00 a. m.
Day Express, daily ..... 12:01 p. m.
Mail Express, daily ..... 12:45 p. m.
Chicago Mail, daily for Baltimore and Washington ..... 4:50 p. m.
Eastern Express, daily for Philadelphia and New York ..... 4:55 p. m.
New York Express, daily for Philadelphia and New York ..... 7:10 p. m.
Philadelphia Express, daily ..... 9:00 p. m.
New York Special, daily, for New York only ..... 10:00 p. m.
Philadelphia Special, daily. Sleeping cars to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. No coaches ..... 10:00 p. m.
For Buffalo and Niagara Falls, 3:00 a. m. and 11:00 p. m. daily.
For Oil City, 6:15, 9:00 a. m., 1:30, 5:05 and 11:00 p. m. week-days. Sundays, 9:00 a. m., 5:05 and 11:00 p. m.
For Titusville and Corry, 6:15, 9:00 a. m. and 11:00 p. m. week-days. Sundays, 9:00 a. m. and 11:00 p. m. For Titusville only, 1:30 p. m. week-days.
For Dubois, 6:15, 9:00 a. m., 1:30 and 5:05 p. m. week-days. Sundays, 9:00 a. m. and 5:05 p. m.
For Atlantic City (via Delaware River Bridge, all-rail route), 3:00 and 8:00 a. m. and 7:10 and 9:00 p. m. daily. "The Pennsylvania Limited" and "New York Limited," 7:15 a. m. week-days, 10:00 p. m. daily with through sleeping car.
For Cape May, 10:00 p. m. daily. "The Pennsylvania Limited" and "New York Limited," 7:15 a. m. week-days.
For Connellsville and Uniontown, 5:15, 8:25 a. m., 12:30 and 5:05 p. m. week-days, 8:00 a. m. and 4:55 p. m. Sundays.
For Brownsville and Uniontown, 10:55 a. m. week-days and 4:30 p. m. daily. For Brownsville only, 8:20 a. m., 8:25, 6:45 and 11:35 p. m. week-days; 7:00, 9:35 a. m. and 1:05, 5:00 and 9:40 p. m. Sundays. For West Brownsville, 6:05 a. m. and 1:05 p. m. week-days. For Dravosburg, West Elizabeth, Monongahela City and Belle Vernon, 6:05, 8:20, 10:55 a. m., 1:05, 5:25, 4:50 (5:20 to Monongahela City), 6:45 and 11:35 p. m. week-days. Sundays, 7:00, 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:20, 5:00 and 9:40 p. m.
FROM ALLEGHENY.
For Butler, 6:50, 8:30, 10:25 a. m., 3:10 and 6:10 p. m. week-days. Sundays, 7:00 a. m., 3:30 p. m.
The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check Baggage from Hotels and Residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices—No. 360 Fifth avenue, corner Fourth avenue and Try street, and Union Station.
W. W. ATTERBURY, Gen'l. Manager. Pass. Traf. Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.
Pittsburgh Union Station.
Pennsylvania Lines.
By Central Standard Time.

TRAINS.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis..	*1.10 am	*7.40 am
Fort Wayne and Chicago	*8.15 am	*2.15 am
Tiffin and Toledo	*8.15 am	*5.50 pm
Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.	*4.50 am	*2.00 am
Columbus and Cincinnati	*4.50 am	*8.40 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire	*5.00 am	†7.25 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	*5.00 am	†8.55 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	*5.00 am	†1.15 pm
Alliance and Mansfield	*11.05 am	*5.50 pm
Erie, Youngstown and Ashtabula.	*8.30 am	*8.20 pm
Erie, Youngstown and Ashtabula.	*8.30 am	†10.55 am
Ohio Valley Express	†6.45 am	*5.50 pm
Salem and Alliance	*7.00 am	†10.40 pm
Fort Wayne and Chicago	*7.00 am	*5.50 am
Wellsville and Bellaire	†7.30 am	†4.35 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	†7.55 am	†6.05 pm
Mercer and Oil City	†7.45 am	†10.55 pm
Jamestown and New Castle	*12.55 pm	*1.20 pm
Jamestown and New Castle	†7.45 am	*8.25 am
The Forest City Special	*8.00 am	*5.40 pm
Columbus and Cincinnati	*8.30 am	*5.40 pm
Expo Train, Ft. Wayne, St. Louis..	*8.30 am	*5.50 pm
Youngstown and Niles	*8.30 am	*6.50 pm
The Toledo Special	*11.50 am	*8.50 pm
Youngstown, Ashtabula and Jamest'n	*12.55 pm	*5.40 pm
New Castle and Ashtabula	*12.55 pm	†10.55 pm
The World's Fair Special	*1.00 pm	*2.15 pm
Columbus and Chicago	1.05 pm	*2.00 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire	†1.25 pm	†1.15 pm
Alliance and Mansfield	*1.35 pm	*1.00 pm
New Castle and Erie	†4.20 pm	†5.50 pm
Mercer and Oil City	†4.30 pm	†8.20 pm
Youngstown and Niles	*4.30 pm	*5.50 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	†4.55 pm	†5.40 pm
The Cleveland Special	*5.00 pm	*11.15 am
Wellsville and Bellaire	†5.30 pm	†9.10 am
The Chicago Special	*5.30 pm	*7.40 pm
Columbus and Indianapolis	*5.30 pm	*5.55 am
The St. Louis Limited	*5.30 pm	*5.55 am
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville	*5.35 pm	*8.00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	*5.15 pm	*8.00 am
Toledo and Detroit	*5.20 pm	*5.50 am
Beaver Falls and New Castle	†10.40 pm	†5.50 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	*11.00 pm	*5.40 am

Leave for Washington, Pa., *6.00 am., 12.00 am, 12.00 am, *3.45 am, *1.30 pm, *4.10 pm, *5.15 pm, 24.30 pm, *8.30 pm, 12.00 pm, *10.55 pm.
Leave for Wheeling, *6.45 am, *8.20 am, *11.50 am, 12.00 pm, *6.15 pm.
Leave for Steubenville, *5.40 am, *8.25 am, 14.26 pm, †10.55 pm, 11.55 am.
Leave for Dennison, *5.40 am, *2.30 pm.
Leave Allegheny for Salem and Alliance, *8.25 pm.
*Every day. †Week days only. ‡Sundays only.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.
(Eastern Standard Time.)
Leave Station, Smithfield and Water Sts.

LINES EAST.	Depart.	Arrive.
Cumberland Accom.	*6:30 am	*9:25 pm
Connels. & Mt. Pleasant..	*6:30 am	†10:00 am
Wash., Balt. & N. York..	*8:00 am	*7:45 pm
Conn'v., Un'tn & Fairm't.	*8:00 am	*7:45 pm
West Newton Accom.	†9:15 am	†8:00 am
Cumb., Wash. & Balt. ..	*1:00 pm	*2:45 pm
Conn., Un'tn, Morgant'n ..	†1:35 pm	†10:00 am
Connels. & Mt. Pleasant..	†1:35 pm	†5:05 pm
Connellsville Accom.	*4:00 pm	†5:05 pm
Morgantown, Clarksburg and Weston	†5:00 pm	†12:50 pm
Philadelphia & New York (Duquesne Limited).....	*6:30 pm	*9:00 am
West Newton Accom.	†6:40 pm	†1:30 pm
Wash., Balt. & Phila. ..	*9:00 pm	†7:15 am
LINES WEST VIA WHEELING.		
Columbus & Cincin. Exp..	†12:05 am	.....
Wash. (Pa.) & Wheel. Ac..	*7:00 am	*10:35 am
Col., Cin. & St. L. Exp...	*8:30 am	*7:45 am
St. Louis Limited	*1:30 pm	*11:00 pm
Wash. (Pa.) & Wheeling..	*4:35 pm	*5:45 pm
Wash. (Pa.) & Wheel. Ac..	*6:35 pm	*9:05 am
Col., Cin. & St. L. Exp...	*8:50 pm	*7:55 pm
LINES WEST VIA AKRON.		
Cleve., Akron & Youngst..	*7:50 am	*8:15 pm
Chicago & Cleveland.....	*4:30 pm	*12:15 pm
Chicago Limited	*8:05 pm	*7:40 am

(Leave P. & W. Station, Allegheny.)

Butler	†7:00 am	†8:00 am
Butler, Foxburg	†7:00 am	‡7:25 pm
Butler, Foxburg	*8:15 am	‡5:10 pm
But'r, Conn. Lake & Erie.	†8:15 am	†6:35 pm
Butler	†10:40 am	*9:40 am
But'r, Conn. Lake & Erie.	†1:15 pm	†1:00 pm
Ellwood City	†1:15 pm	†6:30 am
Butler, Clarion, Greenv..	†3:00 pm	†10:25 am
Butler, Elw'd, N. Castle.	†3:30 pm	†9:40 am
Butler	†4:15 pm	*5:10 pm
Elw'd, Foxb'g, N. Castle.	†5:15 pm	‡9:40 am
Butler	*11:30 pm	*7:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

RAILROADS.
PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE R. R.
CLEVELAND SHORT LINE.
Schedule in Effect June 19, 1904.

CENTRAL TIME.	Depart.	Arrive.
Chicago & Cleve. "Flyer"..	*7:00 am	*9:45 pm
Cleveland "Flyer"	*7:00 am	*3:30 pm
Youngst'n & Cleve. Mail..	*8:30 am	*5:10 pm
Buffalo and Erie Express..	†8:30 am	†7:15 pm
Lake Chautauqua Fast Line	*12:50 pm	*8:30 am
St. Louis Express	*12:50 pm	*8:50 am
Buffalo and Erie Express.	‡3:00 pm	*9:45 pm
Cleveland and Chicago Ex.	*2:30 pm	*12:30 pm
Boston Special	†5:00 pm	†8:55 am
Cleve. & Detroit "Flyer"..	*5:15 pm	*11:15 am
Chicago Limited	*6:15 pm	*6:55 pm
Loupirex Limited	*6:00 pm	*6:30 pm
Buffalo and Cleveland Ex.	*10:30 pm	*8:55 pm
Youngstown Accom.	†5:20 am	*8:50 am
Beaver Falls Accom.	†6:40 am	†8:35 am
Beaver Falls Accom.	†2:00 pm	†9:50 am
West Pittsburgh Accom..	‡12:10 pm	*4:15 pm
Beaver Falls Accom.	†5:50 pm	‡12:35 am
New Castle Express.....	†4:20 pm	†1:30 am
New Castle Express.....	†8:05 am	†1:10 pm
Beaver Falls Express.....	†5:25 pm	†8:30 am
Brownsville Accom.	†6:10 am	†9:45 am
Brownsville & N.Hav. Ex.	*8:00 am	*3:00 pm
McKeespt. & Brownsville.	‡11:00 am	‡12:40 pm
Brownsville & N. Haven..	†2:30 pm	†4:50 pm
Brownsville & N. Haven..	†5:20 pm	†8:45 pm

P., C. & Y. trains for Carnegie, Beadling and Beechmont, †5:30 a. m., †10:15 a. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.
¶Note—Daily train (Sunday, Youngstown only).
City ticket office, 357 Fifth ave., Park bldg.
J. B. YOHE, Gen. Supt. L. A. ROBISON, Gen. Pass. Agent. Pittsburgh, Pa.

WABASH
TRAINS LEAVE WABASH STATION DAILY
Corner Liberty Ave. and Ferry St.
City Ticket Office, 339 Fifth Ave.

Central Time.	Depart.	Arrive.
Toledo and St. Louis...	8:30 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
St. Louis & Kans. City.	1:00 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Chicago & St. Louis....	7:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.

All trains between Pittsburgh and St. Louis Union Station stop at Wabash World's Fair Station, directly opposite main entrance to the Exposition.

BESSEMER & LAKE ERIE R. R.
Trains leave B. & O. depot, Allegheny (Eastern Standard time), for Conneaut, O.; Erie, Girard, Meadville and Conneaut Lake at 8:15 a. m. and 1:15 p. m.; for Greenville, Mercer, Grove City and Keister at 8:15 a. m., 1:15 and 3:00 p. m. All trains daily except Sunday. E. D. COMSTOCK, G. P. A., Pittsburgh, Pa.

This Week
PICKERING'S
FALL OPENING.

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OLIVER
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Soft Welding Steel and Iron. Bolts for Railways, Wagons and Agricultural Implements.
Telegraph and Telephone Pole Supplies.
General Offices at
SOUTH TENTH STREET WORKS, PITTSBURGH.

This Week
PICKERING'S
FALL OPENING.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Established July 29, 1786.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
BUSINESS OFFICES,
CORNER WOOD STREET AND OLIVER AVENUE.
EDITORIAL AND MECHANICAL BUILDING,
335-337-339 OLIVER AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, INC'D., Owner and Publisher.
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BRANCH OFFICES:
EASTERN OFFICE—407-8-9-10 Temple Court, New York.
NEW YORK NEWS BUREAU—Herald Building, Herald Square.
WESTERN OFFICE—Rooms 1210 and 1212 Boyce Building, Chicago, Ill.
WASHINGTON (D. C.) NEWS BUREAU—Room 10, Postal Telegraph Building.
PHILADELPHIA NEWS BUREAU—Press Building, Seventh and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE — 5 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
ATLANTIC CITY (N. J.) OFFICE — Bartlett Building.
ATLANTIC CITY (N. J.) NEWS BUREAU—Young's Pier.

The Pittsburgh Gazette receives the full report of the Associated Press every day of the week, as well as the special telegraph and cable news of the New York Herald, and in addition has private wires to its bureaus in New York, Philadelphia and Harrisburg.

TERMS:

Daily Edition by carrier in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and surrounding towns for 6 cents a week.
Sunday Edition, 5 cents per copy.
Rates by mail within the United States and Canada, outside of the City of Pittsburgh:
Daily Edition at the rate of $3 00 per year.
Sunday Edition, $2 50 per year.
Daily and Sunday Editions, per month, 50 cents.
Daily and Sunday Editions, per year, $5 00.

Anyone unable to purchase a copy of The Pittsburgh Gazette on trains or at news stands will confer a favor by reporting the same to this office.

Monday, September 12, 1904.

Col. Mosby, well remembered as a confederate guerrilla, has received a letter from a gentleman in Alabama, whom he describes as a leading citizen, in which the writer declares the denunciation of President Roosevelt in the south for his attitude toward the negro, is mere pretense. This is from good authority. It is fully confirmatory of the opinion of The Gazette upon that subject. Moreover it indicates that the cry raised by the politicians and the cheap labor men of the south has no longer its former influence. The race issue has lost its power. In even as unlikely soil as Arkansas there are signs that Democracy is greatly in need of a live issue.

This week the American Veterans of the Foreign Service will make Pittsburgh their home. The city will be theirs. The hospitality of this community has been exemplified on many occasions and it is never more freely extended than to those who have faced death in the service of their country in the hour of need. The heroes in khaki are as welcome as the boys in blue and Pittsburgh is proud to have been chosen as the place for the annual reunion this year. There will be "something doing" from the beginning on Wednesday to the close of the convention on Saturday and every citizen will find it a pleasure to help in entertaining the "young" veterans.

It is now conceded the Gould interests have acquired control of the Western Pacific. Excepting a link between Pittsburgh and Maryland they now have a complete railroad system from ocean to ocean, covering a most prolific traffic territory. The system also traverses the reach from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes by comparatively short lines. It is a remarkable instance of the persistence of a family idea, through two generations, to splendid accomplishment. From ocean to ocean and from lake to gulf was the dream of Jay Gould and it has practically been realized. Much of the credit for this triumph is due to the devotion of an unselfish daughter to a kind father's memory, though others figure in the execution of the plan.

Director McIlvaine's project for locating an armory for the Allegheny City companies on Monument hill has some points in its favor. The idea, however, of making a public hall in connection is less attractive. It is a bit difficult of access for that purpose. In the matter of the armory, too, it will be an advantage to have the Allegheny county troops centralized in one. The Allegheny project would provide for company drills, which is good as far as it goes, but if Pittsburgh and the remainder of the county came up to the scratch with proper appreciation and provision for the national guard, there would be no occasion for Allegheny to create a local institution. It may be well to await the outcome of the new memorial hall recommendation of the grand jury.

Controller Larkin did what was expected when he notified Chairman Bole of the finance committee that he will not advertise for bids on the filtration bonds. The only surprise is his withholding his reasons. The administration promises to promptly take him into court on a writ of mandamus, though there is, for the moment, a difference of opinion as to how this may be done. City Solicitor Rodgers will be asked to decide, according to report, whether a resolution of councils is necessary to institute the proceedings. If he decides in the negative it is probable no time will be lost in bringing suit, for the administration is in a hurry to sell the bonds. If there could be any assurance that filtration would be pushed as earnestly, the public would feel better satisfied with the situation.

An official dispatch from Tokyo to the Japanese legation at Washington computes the losses of Field Marshal Oyama's armies for the ten days of fighting about Liao-Yang at 17,539. These losses are pretty evenly distributed in the forces of Kuroki, Nodzu and Oku. Gen. Kuropatkin a few days ago estimated his losses in killed and injured at 17,000. If these returns be accurate the fighting was less sanguinary than generally believed. A total of 35,000, of course, entitles Liao-Yang to a place in history as a great battle, but not one of the foremost. But there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the figures. Disinterested observers have placed the losses much higher, those of the Japanese at not less than 30,000. The Russian losses have been put at 15,000 to 20,000 up to the evacuation of Liao-Yang and Gen. Kuroki reports the burial of 3,000 Russian dead north of the Taitse, while 10,000 wounded were carried up the railroad. It is to be feared the Russians have reported only their losses south of the Taitse and that the Japanese have brought their returns down to approximate those reported by the Russians. However, the future may give to the world the facts in such shape they cannot be doubted.

President Roosevelt's Letter.

President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance is long because he has many subjects to discuss. It is put in the plain speech which is the outcome of positive conviction, but he uses as few words as are necessary to convey his meaning, which is always put so plainly that it is impossible to mistake it. Not a single point upon which criticism can rest is omitted or evaded. There is no resort to general principles or vague generalities, but there is a straightforward recital of what has been done on all controverted matters and a plain declaration of intentions as regards the future. He tells the people in language which all can understand—this is what we have done in the past and we intend in the future to carry on the government in the same way.

The address abounds in telling phrases, which will ring throughout the campaign. They confront Judge Parker with some posers to be dealt with in his letter of acceptance. A particular thorny subject is proposed to the Democratic candidate by the president's treatment of the Democratic censure passed upon the foreign policy of the administration. He asks, "To what phase of our foreign policy and to what use of our navy do our opponents object?" And then he proceeds to enumerate one by one every transaction of policy. It will be impossible to make any reply without being more specific than the Democratic candidate has so far shown any inclination to be.

It is because the letter gets right down to the facts that it is so long, but no reader will wish that it had been curtailed. No more interesting public document has ever been published in this country. On the subject of the trusts he catches Judge Parker in a dilemma that will attract general attention to the means which the Democratic candidate will employ in endeavoring to escape. Referring to Judge Parker's remark that "the common law affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies," President Roosevelt points out that "there is no common law of the United States; its rules can be enforced only by the state courts and officers." Therefore "to say that action against trusts as monopolies should be limited to the application of the common law is equivalent to saying that the national government should take no action whatever to regulate them."

The discussion of the Philippine question is particularly full and interesting and here, too, the treatment is so incisive that nothing less than specific declaration of intentions will save the Democratic candidate from the reproach of false pretenses. The whole letter is aggressive, downright and uncompromising to an extent that does not permit of an avoidance of the issues except by downright shirking. The Republican party position is defined at every point and the Democratic party is challenged to stand up in opposition if it dares. The letter is so strong and unanswerable that the Democratic party organs will have to substitute abuse for argument in dealing with it.

A Bad Investment.

It is well known that when Mr. Bryan got through with the Democratic platform it was a very different document from what the reorganizers had desired. The slated platform was a revised edition of the Mississippi platform, published in the New York World during the meeting of the convention. Mr. Bryan would not stand for it and effected many important changes during the two days' session of the resolutions committee. The original had nothing about protection being robbery, but called for a tariff revision with due regard to the welfare of existing business interests. The Philippine plank denied that it is our duty to implant the Anglo-Saxon type of civilization among other races and held that after securing our own national interests by holding such territory as we need for military and naval purposes, we should allow the Filipinos to develop their institutions in accordance with their own race culture and in their own way. It was at least a rational proposition, but it was discarded in favor of an assertion of the abstract right of the Filipinos to national independence, implying their right to practice peaceful secession when they get ready. In addition to such changes of principle some of the oldest rubbish in the political property room was lugged into the platform for campaign use, including the completely worn out sham about the return to Jeffersonian simplicity. There was a time when this had some meaning, but the schoolmaster has been abroad too long for people to be ignorant of the fact that dress, manners and style of living in official circles are far more simple now than in the Jeffersonian period.

The changes to which the party managers assented in order to secure Mr. Bryan's support of the ticket caused a good deal of disgust at the time. The managers, however, comforted themselves by the reflection that after all the main thing was to prevent a party split and that the candidate would supply the platform. This was virtually the apology made by John Sharp Williams in a magazine article on the work of the convention. Well, the matter has been up to the candidate and he pronounces the platform "admirable." He is perfectly willing to stand on it without explanation or qualification, save in the one particular that he now favors the gold standard, against which he voted at two presidential elections. Hence Mr. Bryan's platform work now assumes cardinal importance in the campaign. Judge Parker may say that the Democratic party will not really be able to do anything about the tariff, but he has assented to the principle that protection is robbery and there can be no plainer duty than at least try to stop a robbery which is known to be going on. The scuttle policy adopted as the Philippine program is emphasized by Mr. Bryan as the principal reason why Parker should be elected, as he will rid the nation of the Philippines and then the Democratic party can return to the "economic issues."

In no respect has Judge Parker's personality remedied the defects of the platform. His intelligent supporters feel this and now see that their party has fallen into the pit digged for it by Bryanism at St. Louis. From every quarter the cry is now going up that Judge Parker must do something to pull the party out and set the campaign going. Leading party papers are beginning to prod him. "Let us at least save New York," says the New York Times. Judge Parker is implored to emerge from his retirement and say something to let the people know what sort of a man he is, what he thinks of the issues of the times and what in his opinion is the way to treat them. But that is just what Judge Parker cannot bring himself to do. He won the nomination by keeping his mouth shut and he desires to pursue the same course as a candidate, so far as he can. He probably regrets that custom requires him to make some sort of an utterance in his formal acceptance. The sole response that the chorus of appeal has elicited is a notice from his private secretary that there is no truth in reports that he is going to New York or that he will take personal charge of the canvass. The truth is that Parker's personality has not shown itself to possess any force. The calculations upon which the St. Louis arrangements were based have turned out to be fallacious and the Democratic campaign is empty and dispirited.

Up Against the Facts.

The first condition of proper treatment of the existing situation has at last been attained by Russia. The mistaken contempt for Japan which actuated the Manchurian policy which brought on the war has been thoroughly dissipated. The St. Petersburg Novoe Vremye truthfully declares that the Russian troops fought with a courage and stubbornness which "would have subdued any adversary other than the Japanese, those same Japanese who were so recently total strangers to us, and whom we never imagined to be a strong nation." This is an honest confession as regards Japan and it is followed by one equally frank and complete as regards Russia. Describing the present situation as one of economic disaster, social pessimism and official incompetency, the Novoe Vremye goes on to say: "Many ascribe the depression to the dead weight of bureaucracy, and this is partly true. If we are to enliven our sad, slow existence, if we are to forge weapons against the enemy, then with the same zeal we must forge new reforms for the defense of the country."

If such bold utterances are tolerated a new era must be opening in Russia. The appointment of Prince Mirsky as minister of the interior is regarded as an official sign of changed policy. Instead of being stern and repressive like Von Plehve, he is conciliatory in his methods. He has already announced that he favors decentralization and giving the communal tribunals as many powers as possible. It may be that as before in Russia national disaster may be the prelude to liberal reform.

In the domination of such policy lies the chief hope of peace. If Russia is bent upon carrying on the war until she reconquers Southern Manchuria, it is certain that in whatever the final issue may be in that quarter she will in the meanwhile be unable to deal with domestic problems effectually, must efface herself as a European power and may sacrifice territorial interests of more importance than those over which she is struggling with Japan. Her governing motive now is wounded pride. As soon as calculations of prudence receive due consideration a way will be found to reach a settlement with Japan. When the time arrives for negotiations it is not likely that Japan will impose impossible conditions. At present there is no room for mediation for neither combatant wants it. There is no prospect of intervention, for the continental powers stand to make more than they will lose by the continuance of the war. If Russia and Japan chose to make a Kilkenny cat fight of their disagreement, Russia's western neighbors will view the struggle with increasing complacency. The realization by the contestants that they are using themselves up to the possible advantage of other powers, will do more to end the war than any other influence.

While the bayonet has returned to a conspicuous place in modern warfare, the cavalry in the far east has cut a small figure. The much-vaunted Cossacks have not proven a valuable arm of the Russian service.

It may be the Japanese failed to make the most of their success at Liao-Yang and that Kuropatkin made the most of his defeat. But what then? Strategical "points" count in mimic warfare.

There is much criticism of the Japanese direct assaults against fortified positions. But they brought the Russians to a realization of their fighting quality that has taken the Muscovite nerve.

At last it has dawned on the St. Petersburg war office that the strategy of conducting a successful retreat differs from victory by about 180 degrees.

And now the limelight turns upon Judge Parker. Everybody will be watching to see what he will do—whether he will duck or toe the mark.

The Post is worried because there may be a contest for the chief clerkship of the state senate. Never mind, neighbor, no Democrats need apply.

Gen. Grosvenor finds the Republican party solid, but he finds so many different kinds of Democrats that it is hard to hit them.

Still the rumor persists that George Fred Williams will not speak in the campaign. Must be a case of lockjaw.

Pittsburgh Terminal and Western Pacific constitute pretty good rations for one week for the Wabash.

Judge Parker's care in the concealment of his valuable opinions is a direct invitation to burglary.

Tom Watson continues to keep the Democracy interested and busy with denials.

An Armory on Monument Hill for the Allegheny companies would help some.

Jupiter Pluvius is more successful than Gen. Kuropatkin in stopping Kuroki.

Controller Larkin has put another log on the trail, with a spike in it.

Russia admits defeat for this year's campaign. But—

Neglecting a Duty.

A large apple crop is promised for this year. The prohibition party is not as active as it might be in seeing that it is made into pies instead of cider.—Washington Star.

Not Going to Begin Now.

The American people have turned their backs on some of their presidents, but never upon one because he tried to make the country bigger and stronger.—Kansas City Journal.

Why He Hurried North.

Kuropatkin did not tarry at Mukden. He had such a dislike of the place that he didn't want to be found dead there.—Toronto (Can.) World.

Actions Speak Louder Than Words.

Why don't the Russians come right out with it and say it is a part of Gen. Kuropatkin's general plan to walk the Japanese to death?—Augusta Chronicle.

Talked of in Gotham

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—New York is a wide-open town in more ways than one. The lid is off. Gambling may not be so common now as heretofore. One may be privileged to doubt even this, but there are worse things in the world than gambling; the "cadet system," for instance, and the train of evil that follows in its wake. East Side business men have united to request Commissioner McAdoo to place policemen at various points to protect young women from toughs. They allege it is unsafe for a girl to appear on the streets either by night or day. She is never safe from insult.

If the commissioner fails to provide the officers requested, the business men will take action themselves. There is likelihood they will hire special police, and it will go hard with the young hoodlums who are caught insulting womankind.

Murders That Will Not Out.

"Murder will out." It is astonishing what vitality there is in this moth-eaten saying. That people believe it is due to the fact that people are prone to believe the things they wish to believe. As a matter of fact, many a murderer goes unpunished save for the torture in his conscience gives him. New York has at present seven murder mysteries, all recent. The press demands the capture of the murderers. The police are more than willing to oblige, but they seem to lack the ability. Sherlock Holmes never fails to unravel the mystery he sets out to unravel, but real detectives lack the backing of an author of imagination. Whether or not they are doing all that can be expected of them the outsider is not always in a position to determine, but that Commissioner McAdoo thinks there is room for improvement in their methods is shown by his summoning the inspectors to a conference.

The "line of talk" he gave them was straight and to the point. They couldn't expect good work from their subordinates, he said, if they did not set a good example. And much more to the same effect. He followed the talk by indulging in another "switch." Capt. Bourke, who recently at his own request, was moved to Newtown, where he lived, has been recalled to the Mulberry street station. His new position, it is said, is that of not a "fly," but a "shoo-fly" cop. He will keep tab on the inspectors—or such is the opinion of the policemen themselves. Capt. Bourke has the reputation of being a thoroughly capable and energetic officer.

Meanwhile the murderers are still undiscovered. The latest man wanted seems to be so specially well marked that it seems strange that he has not yet been found. He is an Englishman, exceptionally tall and with exceptionally large hands. He is blonde and stoop-shouldered. He is the bellboy thought to have killed with an ax the hotel clerk who befriended him.

No Trouble to Lose Children.

This is the day on which the Coney Island policemen are kept particularly busy. And not the least of their labors is the gathering in of lost children. The number gathered in during the summer has averaged 25 each Sunday. There are either fewer children at the island during the week, or their parents are more careful on these days. Constant practice has made the Coney Island "cop" clever in the management of children. First he buys the lost child candy or popcorn. Then he takes them to the station house. Coney Island has two police matrons, Mrs. Barling and Mrs. Duffy, one of whom is on duty by day and one by night. The babies are well cared for in the matrons' room, provided with all necessaries and some luxuries.

And the police are inclined to think that people knowing their children, if lost, will be well cared for, have become careless. Not even the Black Hand scare has reduced the number of lost children at Coney. The greatest number ever picked up on one day was 185. That was on the occasion of an outing given by a furniture company. At night the station house was packed with weeping relatives of lost children, and much trouble was experienced in sorting out the youngsters. Once upon a time more children were lost in Coney during the summer than at present, or at least more were taken to the station house. That was the time before Luna Park and Dreamland displayed the scores and scores of rookeries that went to make the place notorious. Nowadays Luna Park and Dreamland take care of their own lost children. Of course, it is often unnecessary to make a report, as their relatives claim them before leaving the grounds. But in the days of old, a summer or two ago, the number of lost children averaged 500 and 600 daily.

Water Is Thick and Healthy.

The Pittsburgher finds something homelike in the cry now going up in Manhattan that Croton water is full of mud. Complaints are pouring into the bureau of water supply, gas and electricity. One man says to bathe in it is like jumping into a frogpond, and wants to know if the authorities have an oyster bed in Croton lake. Another declares that the Chicago river is a sparkling, transparent river compared with the soggy stuff which spurts out of the water faucets of Manhattan. But not a former Pittsburgher has raised his voice in protest. He evidently thinks the stuff is all right. He has sampled, maybe, the Monongahela water after a flood and is proof against anything milder. He has become used to mud baths—and he never drinks the stuff, anyhow. That, at least, is the conclusion one must arrive at.

Standing Up and Howling.

There are bunches of Pittsburghers in this town, but nobody has yet made a comparison between Croton water and the water supplied in Pittsburgh. But all the rest of the population is getting up on its hind legs and howling.

"I expect every minute to see a great green bug come out," asserts one grumbler. "Are there any lizards in the Croton headwaters? I don't object to muley cows, grasshoppers, blue toads, or worms in my drinking water, but I do draw the line at lizards."

It is strange how fastidious a man may become, after he has been coddled by a municipality. Meanwhile the bureau blames the street cleaning department, alleging that the white wings let the water run on the street in the morning just long enough to stir up all the sediment in the pipes, but not long enough to clear off all the mud that is settled. And it asserts that, despite the mud, the water is perfectly healthy.

Pittsburghers in New York.

The following Pittsburghers are registered at the New York hotels today:

Waldorf-Astoria.
A. M. Diehl.
J. Jones.
W. H. Brown.
D. L. Oliver.
R. Proctor, Jr.
W. R. Proctor.
Miss V. Proctor.
A. R. Fraser.
W. C. Magee.
W. J. Patterson

Albemarle.
Miss E. Howe.
H. Child, Jr.
Mrs. Child.

Continental.
S. Kane.
E. Massarus.
Mrs. S. C. MacKenzie.
C. E. MacKenzie.

Park Avenue.
D. R. Wilson.

Manhattan.
Mrs. T. R. Day.
L. H. Thatlan.

Broadway Central.
B. H. Hill.
L. E. Smith.

Earlington.
W. Dorsie.
W. P. Dorsie.
Miss E. Dorsie.
J. Dorsie.
J. B. Lawler.

Herald Square.
C. J. Weisser.
W. H. Bradley.
H. G. O'Brien.
H. A. Low.

Fifth Avenue.
A. McB. Porter.
Mrs. J. Nolan.
Mrs. M. B. Munhall
W. K. McMullin.
N. W. Reese.
C. P. Lord.
Mrs. Lord.
N. H. Parker.

Navarre.
E. W. Boyce.

Imperial.
F. Wolf.
E. L. Fairley.
J. J. Tindale, Jr.
A. J. Thomas.
S. M. Petty.
Mrs. Petty.

Grand Union.
C. M. McNally.

Normandie.
J. S. Hayes.
Mrs. Hayes.
W. W. Speer.
H. P. Hetzre.
A. M. Vance.
F. D. Cummings.

Albert.
L. A. Meyran.
Miss M. Birch.
A. K. Bowman.

Holland.
A. Robinson.
W. C. Robinson.
Mrs. Robinson.
W. J. Burns, Jr.
Mrs. Burns.
S. L. Fleishman.

St. Denis.
A. K. Bowman.
K. Burke.
P. B. Sike.
Mrs. W. A. Sike.
J. Craig.
Mrs. Craig.
C. A. Bunnpus.

Astor.
T. L. Kerin.
W. J. Lageman.
R. Butler.
A. J. Kelly, Jr.

Grand.
J. L. Mullen.
Mrs. Mullen.

Murray Hill.
J. H. Pressly.
C. J. Keenan.

Hotel Astor.
C. T. Bangert.

Victoria.
C. R. Myer.
S. H. Wood.
R. M. Russell.
R. M. Russell, Jr.

Gilsey.
V. C. Grace.

Hoffman.
J. L. Cowan.
J. P. Cowan.
Mrs. Cowan.

Ashland.
Miss Wolfe.
J. Herron.
Mrs. Herron.
J. Sullivan.

Bartholdi.
Miss A. Cochran.
Miss C. Higgins.

Views of the Letter

The following editorial expressions on Mr. Roosevelt's letter of acceptance were received by The Gazette by wire last night and will appear in the respective papers this morning:

It Is Vigorous in Tone.

Every reader of the president's letter of acceptance must be struck by its vigorous tone. In its reply to criticism it suggests offense rather than defense. Its sentences are a series of ringing challenges which present the record of the Republicans as a record of splendid achievement, and heighten the effect by stinging intimations that the opposition is dis-united, inefficient and insincere.

The same note is sounded whether the subject be the tariff, imperialism, constitutionalism the trusts, the Philippines or the finances—what the Republicans have done is right, and an assurance that the Republican party will continue to do right if it is retained in power. On the other hand, what the Democrats propose to do is at best a disquieting enigma. They do not agree among themselves and are involved in a maze of contradictions. Shiftiness characterizes all their utterances.—Record-Herald, Chicago, Independent.

A Challenge to Democrats.

The document is the strongest of the kind that has been issued in many years.

It is the sort that will do an American good to read.

It is an appeal to the country to consider the record on its merits.

It is a challenge to the Democrats to assail it and tell what they would have done had they had the chance.

It glories in what has been accomplished, and it serves notice that there will be no change in the policies which have made the nation great.

It is full of splendid American doctrine.

There is not a jingo sentence in it from beginning to end; and there is not a warlike note, but it makes a man proud to feel that he is an American citizen, and that he has no longer to apologize when abroad for being one.—Inquirer, Philadelphia, Republican.

Sees a "Big Stick" at Hand.

President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance stretches to the dimensions of a pamphlet. That part of it which is at once really pertinent and important is contained in the first sentence. The rest is mainly a tirade; an unwarranted imputation of insincerities, inconsistencies and misstatements upon the part of his political opponents, and an equally unwarranted bevy of the perfections of his own administrative exploits and policies.

There never before has been issued from the White House, on any occasion, a missive of a public character couched in language of such studied insult to one-half of the people of the United States. It reads like a speech from the throne of a God-anointed ruler instead of an address of a public servant giving an account of his stewardship. The letter gives evidence that its author has been disquieted by the criticisms of the administration attending the dismemberment of Colombia and the recognition of Panama.

Extravagance is defended as a necessity; tariff extortion as a public beneficence; the overlording of weaker peoples as a grand missionary enterprise to be maintained by the big stick on land sea.—Record, Philadelphia, Democratic.

Says His Argument Is Negative.

Its line of argument being almost wholly negative, the letter is exceedingly weak in parts. For instance, the president does not, after the old and accustomed Roosevelt manner, boldly state and aggressively support the Republican policies and acts, all of which he witnessed and many of which he was directly responsible for, but, instead, he takes them up, one after another, and almost timorously and often inconsequently asks: "Do our opponents object" to this or that policy or act? This question, the asking of which does not always suggest the questioner's sincerity, is asked with reference to several important matters in which the two great parties are practically agreed. Again and again, the president makes an enforced defense regarding things to which the country is of a single mind, to which no one objects, which none criticises.—Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Democratic.

A Keynote for the Stump.

The president's letter of acceptance is Rooseveltism. It reveals the vigorous, aggressive man, no longer entrammeled by the conservatism of the cautious candidate. He challenges the opposition fearlessly and writes as one who feels his calling and election sure. There is enough spirit in the document to arouse the partisan masses. It is a veritable keynote for the stump. Roosevelt is strongest when he is himself. His personality has carried him to high place. Fortunately for Mr. Roosevelt, he is confronted by a disorganized opposition, by a party harassed and hampered by an all too recent record. His letter of acceptance is not able for its virility—in striking contrast, indeed, to all preceding utterances of the pending campaign. It may not stand the test of critical analysis and will certainly invite Democratic attack, but nevertheless it will serve well the purpose for which it was written.—Post, Washington, D. C., Independent.

One of the Best Things He Ever Did.

President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance is a powerful and commanding production. As an intellectual performance it is one of the best things he ever did, and takes high rank among the masterpieces of American political literature. Whether regarded as a political polemic or as an elevated state paper, it is equally admirable. If we are attracted by the controversial ability we are no less pleased with its breadth of discussion and its loftiness of tone. The whole argument of the Republican campaign, offensive and defensive, is compressed within its searching and comprehensive pages. In every part it shows the weight of the thinker and the grasp and decision of the leader.

The president avoids no point that has been made against him. He takes up his pension order, and not only justifies it on precedent and merit, but crowds the issue home by challenging the opposition to avow that in the event of their success they will revoke it. In the same frank way he deals with the covert attack on his action in the anthracite coal strike and the Northern Securities merger. Nothing is evaded, nothing extenuated, nothing left in doubt. Every question is faced and the answer is triumphant.—Press, Philadelphia, Republican.

Increase Democrats' Troubles.

The president's letter of acceptance, prescribed by custom, is published this morning. His opponents, perceiving that it is long, will probably be so foolish as to pretend that it lacks strength, but if it had been short they would have been equally anxious to make it appear superfluous. The truth is they have been expecting it to increase their troubles, and in that respect, whatever they may say, they will not be disappointed. If some Republicans, on the other hand, have been inclined to regret that usage did not permit their candidate to rest his case on the remarkable speech of acceptance which he made six weeks ago, and which has been making votes ever since, they will now rejoice with all the others in the maintenance of an ancient precept exactly suited to the resolute, aggressive spirit of the party in the boldness with which the president presses home his argument from first to last.—Tribune, New York, Republican.

Stands Upon Administration's Record.

Summed up in homely phrase, Mr. Roosevelt's letter is "stand pat." Like an impetuous mountain stream, the current of his utterances moves rapidly, dashing over, but not dislodging the obstacles it encounters. Little complaint, however, can be made of its ambiguity. On the contrary, the country is to be felicitated on the fact that he differentiates most broadly and clearly the Republican policies for which he stands from the policies proposed by the St. Louis platform, proving that there is a wide and deep gulf between the aims and principles of the two great parties. The president plants himself squarely upon the record of his administration.—Herald, New York, Independent.

Lynching Breeds Lynching.

The lynching at Huntsville, Ala., was a direct descendant of the lynching at Statesboro, Ga. If a Georgia mob could overpower troops and burn a negro at the stake, why should not an Alabama mob overpower troops, set fire to a jail and hang its victim? The Huntsville lynching was not quite so black a disgrace as the Statesboro affair, but it was black enough.—New York World.

The Death Roll

Funeral of Frank P. Ferrero.

The funeral of Frank P. Ferrero, whose death by accident occurred in Allegheny Friday evening, will take place this morning, at 9 o'clock, from the family residence, 5137 Penn avenue. The interment will be in Butler, Pa., Mr. Ferrero's birthplace, the funeral party leaving on the 10:25 train over the West Penn railroad. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of which Mr. Ferrero was a member, will have charge of the last services.

Andreas Mutter.

Andreas Mutter, aged 70, who retired from business some years ago, died yesterday at Wilkesbarre, the result of a complication of diseases. The deceased came from Germany to the United States in 1835 and located in Easton for a short time. He walked from there to Gouldsboro, a distance of over 100 miles, where he was offered work at peeling bark for the late Jay Gould and Col. Platt, who at that time were operating the famous Gouldsboro tannery. He had resided in Wilkesbarre since 1860.

Daniel A. Swigart.

Daniel A. Swigart, formerly of Baltimore, who had been visiting H. C. Oglesbay at Cumberland, Md., died suddenly yesterday, aged 65. He was a railroad engineer and was in nine collisions in which his engine was wrecked, escaping any injury whatever. During the war he served in Cole's cavalry and was in 200 battles and skirmishes, never receiving a wound. He is survived by two daughters, Miss Mollie Swigart and Mrs. Kate Lilienthal of Baltimore, and one son, Charles Swigart of Baltimore.

Mrs. Mary A. Curry.

Mrs. Mary A. Curry, aged 78, widow of William Curry, died yesterday at the home of her son, Jeremiah M. Curry, in Fifth avenue, Coraopolis. She was born in Moon township and lived near the place of her birth all her life. She was a member of the Sharon Presbyterian church. She is survived by six children—Jeremiah M. of Coraopolis; James of Kansas City; Harry, George, Junius and Mrs. Emma Douglass. The funeral will be held this afternoon.

Obituary Notes.

Thomas Ellis died at his home in West Waynesburg yesterday. He was a veteran of the union army and is survived by his widow and two sons.

Mrs. Eliza Anna Lenhart, wife of Samuel Lenhart of Ludwick, Westmoreland county, is dead after a brief illness. She was 55 years old and leaves five children.

Helen Magill, aged 19, daughter of William Magill of 5402 Black street, East End, died Saturday night at Saranac Lake, N. Y. Funeral services will be held at her father's home.

James Buchanan, aged 62, a well-known citizen of Greenfield, died Saturday night after an extended illness. He had lived in the vicinity of Greenfield all his life and was the owner of an extensive coal property.

Albert J. Stoopes, a well-known farmer and Republican politician of Concord township, Butler county, is dead from an attack of paralysis. He was a member of the Concord Presbyterian church, was 43 years of age and leaves a widow and family.

PERSONALS

S. Ida, secretary of the Sanyo railroad of Japan, is a guest at the Duquesne. The Sanyo railroad is 370 miles long and runs from Kobe to Tokyo. It is owned by a private corporation and runs in opposition to the government lines. Mr. Ida does not speak English very fluently. Through a local railroad official, who is his escort in Pittsburgh, he made known that he is touring the principal cities and railroad centers of the United States to gather information as to the latest methods of operation and most improved equipment of railroads for use in Japan. He will spend several days in Pitsburgh, and will then proceed to western cities. He will sail from San Francisco on October 18 for his native country. He refused to discuss the war in the far east. He left Japan last December and knew nothing of the war until he arrived in London. He spent several months investigating the English system of railroad transportation. The English system was generally in vogue in Japan some years ago, but Mr. Ida said that American equipment and methods were fast supplanting English ideas. There are some English compartment passenger cars still in use there, but the American coaches are becoming more popular. Japanese railroads use American engines, Pullman sleeping cars, have American dining cars and freight cars patterned after the American style. The cars on the Japanese roads are narrower than the American cars and the freight cars there have only half the capacity of American freight cars.

The Rev. S. Edward Young left at midnight for his summer cottage, "Savage Den," on the Lake of Bays, Ontario, to bring back his family to their Shadyside residence. They will return on Friday.

Elmer A. Echman of Manila, inspector of the Philippine constabulary, passed through Pittsburgh last night on his way to his former home at Washington, D. C., where he will spend a furlough and return next month to Manila. Inspector Eckman declared that the theory of giving the Filipinos self-government, which is advocated by many people in this country, impracticable, and that it would be folly for both the United States and the Filipinos themselves if the government were turned over to the natives. He said they were not fit for self-government and would not be for a great many years.

M. Schreibner, a chemist of Berlin, is in Pittsburgh visiting the local industrial plants, having arrived in this city the first of September, after a six months' trip through Mexico, California and other western states, gathering information about ores. He will return to Berlin in a few days.

Joseph Schwab and a party of 15 New York friends passed through Pittsburgh in the special car Signet last night over the Pennsylvania to St. Louis. After seeing the exposition the party will continue the trip to the Rockies.

John R. McGinley went to Chicago last night.

Richard R. Quay went to Philadelphia last night.

W. T. Marshall of Allegheny, former speaker of the state house of representatives, was a passenger to Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania last night. Mr. Marshall, although still a resident of Allegheny, is now in business in Philadelphia and spends five days of the week in that city.

Memorable Conflicts.

Two events of grave import are booked for the near future—the fall of Port Arthur and the ball game between the Oil City doctors and druggists. The story of each will be long remembered.—Oil City Blizzard.

IT IS TO SMILE.

Baggs—And so poor Daggs is dead! I never got a chance to bid him goodby. The first thing I do when I get to heaven will be to say how sorry I was.

Faggs—But suppose he didn't get to heaven?

Baggs—Then you tell him for me.—Town Topics.

Little Bo-Peep had lost her sheep.

"Have you thought," they asked her, "of looking in your New York safe for them?"

Perceiving the simplicity of the scheme, she hastened to style.—Puck.

"A gentleman should always use cards when calling," remarked Dudley, who was a stickler for etiquette.

"They'd better be pretty good ones, too, if it's a tight game," replied Jack Potts, who had carelessly lost a week's salary the night before.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"And you never sold a vote in your life?"

"No, suh!"

"Never pledged one, for a consideration?"

"Oh, go 'long, white man! Ef I stan' here losin' time wid you, fust thing I knows I'll either be in jail or de newspapers!"—Atlanta Constitution.

"I told her I would go to the end of the world for her sake," said the disconsolate youth.

"Didn't that appeal to her?"

"No. She showed a disposition to have me start right away."—Washington Star.

WYMAN MAY BACK MR. HUNNESHAGEN

He Is Said to Have Scratched Scandrett's Name Off of the Mayoralty Slate.

MAY TRY TO SUCCEED HIMSELF

James G. Wyman is said to think well of Henry Hunneshagen as his successor in the Allegheny mayoralty chair. North Side city officials are beginning to put out feelers in the interest of the director of charities.

Thomas B. Scandrett, director of public safety, has been telling his friends that he would be a candidate for mayor. The Scandrett candidacy has not taken well and Wyman is credited with having scratched the name from his slate. Hunneshagen, as head of the department of charities, has not been so much in the limelight as the director of safety.

There is at least one member of Wyman's cabinet, who thinks that his chief can succeed himself. He bases this on the fact that Wyman was elected as recorder and the title has since been changed to mayor. In his opinion there is nothing in the charter act to prevent Wyman from being a candidate for mayor. He is one of the closest friends of the North Side executive and may be reflecting the views of his chief. The charter act contains this provision relative to the recorder succeeding himself:

He shall not be eligible to the office of city recorder for the next succeeding term or to any office or position in the city during the period of two years next succeeding the expiration of his term of office.

By the act of April 28, 1903, the title of the office was changed from "Recorder" to "Mayor." The law makes no reference to the question of succession in office. Mayor Hays of Pittsburgh is of the opinion that he is not eligible to succeed himself.

The Allegheny Republicans are not worrying because of any slates that Wyman may be making, even if the program included him as a candidate to succeed himself. The Republicans are satisfied that they will come into their own at the next mayoralty election. Several prominent North Side men are mentioned as probable candidates for the office.

Next spring the North Side will elect a controller. James Brown, the present occupant of the office, will probably be a candidate to succeed himself and others are mentioned. There has been talk recently of Barton Grubbs, former director of charities, seeking the Republican nomination.

The Tenth Ward Republican Progressive association of Allegheny will take an active interest in the fall campaign. The club was organized in September, 1893, and has enjoyed a steady growth. It now owns a handsome home in Charles street. The officers are: William Heckert, president; E. H. Jones, William Roll, vice presidents; Samuel Hobson, recording secretary; Charles Johnston, corresponding secretary; Samuel Hough, financial secretary, and James Brown, treasurer.

The Hebrews of the Third legislative district last night indorsed the whole Republican ticket. At the same meeting the A. Edlis Republican club was organized with a membership of 200. The officers are Charles Steinert, captain; L. E. Aronson, secretary; E. B. Barton, treasurer.

SUNDAY GAZETTE FILLED WITH INTERESTING NEWS

From Epoch Making Events in Manchuria to Small Local News Paper Had Everything.

In the Sunday Gazette yesterday there was all the news of the world from the epoch-making events in the far east to the smallest happenings in the city of Pittsburgh. Kuropatkin reported that no fighting took place September 8 or September 9, and that rains prevent the roads from drying or being repaired. It is now stated from Russian sources that the Russian losses in the recent fighting amount to between 60,000 and 70,000. A report to the Japanese legation at Washington places the Russian killed and wounded at 100,000, the Japanese themselves burying 3,000 of the enemy's dead left behind.

Military critics declare that while the Japanese won Liao-Yang they were defeated in their maneuvers. Gen. Nogi prepares for an assault on two of Port Arthur's strongest forts. Japanese soldiers, after battle of Liao-Yang, became unmanageable, looted the city and stabbed Dr. Westwater, a missionary.

Apostolic Delegate Falconio will be guest of honor of Pittsburgh Knights of Columbus. A prominent Alabama Democrat says President Roosevelt is a broad patriot, and indorses his policy toward the negro. Warren county man arrested at Washington, D. C., and committed to an asylum. Commander Peary revived interest in polar expeditions by his address before the international geographical congress at Washington.

W. G. Porter of McKees Rocks, a yardmaster for the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad, murdered at Newell. Pennsylvania management will rush work on double tracking of its Pittsburgh & Cleveland division. Wall street sends out circular to Pennsylvania Republicans urging them to vote for Parker. P. A. B. Widener's profits in Continental tobacco deal were $6,000,000.

One man killed and three others hurt as a result of a $25,000 fire in Homestead. Wreck on miniature railroad in Olympia park results in the injury of nine persons. Detectives on mysterious mission watched blue law detectives yesterday.

Stock burlesque company to be installed at the Alvin theater. Mrs. Mary Jane Herd asks court to remove her son-in-law as trustee of her property. District attorney advises Allegheny constable to read evidence in the Tschume case, and he was sent back to return a number of alleged Anderson and Robison street speakeasies.

Director Scandrett produced a portion of the papers taken from Detective Starkey in the Allegheny station house, but the right ones are still missing. Pittsburgh composers are to be heard under Sousa at the exposition. Mayor and finance committee will apply for mandamus to compel controller to advertise bonds. Many features appear in the deal by which the Wabash buys the Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal Company.

Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army gives farewell message to his Pittsburgh comrades. Senator Knox will be here this week to confer with Republican leaders. Jealous husband shoots his wife twice and then kills himself. Over 40 designs for the new Carnegie technical schools are submitted by the leading architects of the country.

The Pirates won both games of the double-header from Chicago, the first 2 to 1 and the second 5 to 0. H. Chandler Egan of Chicago won the national golf championship from Harry Harrishoff, the New Englander champion. Miss Myrtle McAteer of Wilkinsburg won the tri-state tennis championship by defeating Miss Nona Closterman in the final singles of the Cincinnati tourney. Capt. Sam Brown's Broomstick was beaten by Stalwart for the Champion stakes at Sheepshead Bay. Champion Jeffries threatens to retire from the ring and become a hotel owner. The finest matinee horses in the country are entered in the inter-city matinee meet to be held here this week.

New York stock market was buoyant, under the leadership of Steel preferred and Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh stocks active, firm and higher. New York banks' surplus reserve decreased more than $9,000,000. Featureless wheat market awaited government crop report.

Burglars Enter Tailor Store.

Burglars entered the tailor store of H. Neuman, 5518 Second avenue, shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning and stole about $300 worth of cloth and clothing. The thieves effected their entrance by sawing part of the shutter from the rear window. They took nine suits of clothes which were ready to be delivered.

Special Excursion Rates
To Niagara Falls and Toronto
Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania railroad will sell each Tuesday during September, 15-day excursion tickets, Pittsburgh to Niagara Falls and return, at rate of $7.45 and to Toronto and return at rate of $8.60.

Trains leave Union station at 9:00 a. m. and 11:00 p. m., eastern standard time. Pullman service on all through trains.

$12.00 to St. Louis and Return
Via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Tickets with seven-day limit—good in coaches only—on sale each Tuesday and Thursday during September. Through trains leave Pittsburgh 8:30 a. m., 1:30 and 8:50 p. m.

St. Louis World's Fair,
Pennsylvania Short Line,
12 Coach Excursions
From Pittsburgh every Tuesday and every Thursday during September.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MME. MELBA'S AUTOMOBILE KILLED AGED MAN IN PARIS

The Singer Was in the Vehicle at the Time and Was Much Distressed by the Accident.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Mme. Melba, the distinguished singer, while driving in an automobile this afternoon, accompanied by her two cousins, the Misses Walker, ran over a man 84 years old and killed him instantly. The accident occurred on the Boulevard Peroire. Mme. Melba being on the way from the Hotel Ritz to Versailles.

The chauffeur was not to blame as the old man got in the way of the automobile while endeavoring to escape being run over by a cab. Mme. Melba was greatly distressed and returned to the hotel, where she is now confined to her apartments.

WEST ALEXANDER FAIR.

Directorate Has Made Extensive Preparations, Including a Good Program of Sports.

WEST ALEXANDER, Pa., Sept. 11.—(Special.)—The seventh annual fair of the West Alexander Farmers' association will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. It promises to be the most successful fair in the history of this organization.

On Wednesday there will be a ladies' riding contest, free-for-all pace, farm horse trot or pace and a three-mile amateur bicycle race. On Thursday the program includes a ladies' driving contest, free-for-all trot and a double trot, free for all. Handsome premiums are offered for exhibits of the products of the farm and farmhouse.

The officers are: President, W. P. Kimmins; vice president, H. H. McDonald; secretary, D. W. Rasel; treasurer, W. C. Henderson; directors, J. R. Ealy, W. P. Slater, W. S. Armstrong, W. H. Nicholls, James Beall, Ralph Chambers, W. P. Kimmins, Joseph Wetzel, H. B. Carroll, H. H. McDonald, J. N. Grimes, J. M. Timmins, C. E. Crothers and H. O. Campsey.

Thought He Was Watchman.

Paul Kojaski of South Eighth street imagined himself a watchman Saturday night and was trying all the doors along Carson street when arrested. He was 30 days to the workhouse.

All mantles are not WELSBACHS

This Shield

is on the box of the GENUINE WELSBACH MANTLE

Prices 15, 20, 25, 30, 35¢

ALL DEALERS

THE WELSBACH STORE
840 Smithfield St.

DIED.

CURRY—At the residence of her son, J. M. Curry, Fifth avenue, Coraopolis, September 11, at 1:45 p. m., MARY A. CURRY, aged 78 years, widow of William Curry, late of Moon township.

Funeral services at her son's residence, Fifth avenue, Coraopolis. Interment in Sharon cemetery. The casket will be opened at Sharon church. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

FERRERO—Suddenly, on Friday, September 9, 1904, FRANK P. FERRERO, aged 36 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 5173 Penn avenue, this morning at 9 o'clock. Interment at Butler, Pa.

FORSYTHE—On Sunday morning, September 11, 1904, SARAH E. FORSYTHE, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Forsythe.

Services at home of R. C. Little, 340 California avenue, Allegheny, at 7:30 this evening. Funeral at 10 a. m. Tuesday.

HARBAUGH—On Saturday, September 10, 1904, at 2:55 p. m., LOUISA A., wife of A. J. Harbaugh.

Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. D. G. Allinder, 208 North Fairmount avenue, Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

HAGUE—On Sunday, September 11, 1904, at 6:30 p. m., at his residence, 2264 Forbes street, PHILLIP HAGUE, in his 43rd year.

Funeral notice later.

KILLEEN—Suddenly, at Wheeling, W. Va., Friday, September 9, 1904, JOHN KILLEEN, aged 45 years.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, Michael Killeen, 133 Kirkpatrick street, North Braddock, Monday at 8:30 a. m. Services at the St. Thomas church, Braddock, at 9 a. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

MAGILL—At Saranac Lake, N. Y., Saturday evening, September 10, 1904, HELEN, youngest daughter of William and the late Sydney S. Magill, in her 20th year.

Services at the residence of her father, 5402 Black street, East End. Notice of hour in Tuesday's papers.

M'BRIDE—On Sunday, September 11, 1904, AMY ESTHER M'BRIDE (nee Webb) wife of David McBride, in her 35th year.

Services at her late residence, 1811 South Canal street, Sharpsburg, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Funeral at 3. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MELLON—Suddenly, on Saturday, September 10, 1904, JAMES, JR., son of J. M. H. and Margaret Mellon of Springdale, Pa.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PORTER—At Newell, Pa., suddenly on Saturday, September 10, 1904, WILLIAM G. PORTER, husband of Mary Porter (nee Barr), and son of Joseph G. and Kate A. Porter, in his 33d year.

Notice of funeral later. Remains will be removed to parents' residence, Jane and Walnut streets, Carnegie, Pa., on Monday.

PFLUMM—On Sunday, September 11, 1904, at 3 a. m., MARTHA, daughter of William and Sarah Pflumm, aged 24 years.

Funeral services at the home of her parents at Greenock, Pa., on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TOERGE—Suddenly, on Saturday, September 10, 1904, at 9:15 a. m., at the residence of his parents, 215 Braddock avenue, East End, GEORGE C., eldest son of George and Anna Hammer Toerge.

Funeral services this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private later.

FLORAL EMBLEMS.
A. M. MURDOCH,
Court 2222. 250 Fifth Avenue.

After the Last Farewell
A worthy resting place is
WOODLAWN
Pittsburgh's most beautiful cemetery. On October 31st, 1904, the 25 per cent reduction in price offered to early purchasers will be withdrawn. Write
WOODLAWN CEMETERY, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

JAMES M. FULLERTON,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
Tel. 1153 Grant.
121 EIGHTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

99½% Pure Price
Barnes Baking Powder

Budweiser
The Beverage of
The American Home

BUDWEISER is served in more American homes than all other bottled beers combined. Unequaled as a table beverage.
100,402,500 Bottles of BUDWEISER sold in 1903.

The Product of
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n
St. Louis, U.S.A.

Visitors to the World's Greatest Fair should not fail to visit the World's Greatest Brewery.

Orders Promptly Filled by
CRYSTAL WATER CO., Distributors, Pittsburg, Pa.

This Week
PICKERING'S
FALL OPENING.

Chiclets
REALLY DELIGHTFUL
The Mint Covered
Candy Coated
Chewing Gum

This Week
PICKERING'S
FALL OPENING.

Oldest Trust Company in Western Pennsylvania.
THE SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST CO. OF PITTSBURGH.
If a trust is committed to an individual what assurance is there that he will live to execute it? This company's life is perpetual.
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus $7,500,000
Thoroughly equipped to execute all manner of trusts. Write for Booklet.
WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE

This Week
PICKERING'S
FALL OPENING.

GEO. B. BARRETT CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Jewelers—Everything for Retail Jewelers Especially.
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES.
347 FIFTH AVENUE. Second Floor.

CHARLES H. LLOYD,
TAILOR,
503 Market Street, Second Floor.

YOUR FALL SUIT.
We are turning out the swellest suits this fall ever seen in Pittsburgh. Popular prices. Cut and fit perfect.
DICKSON, The Tailor,
420 WOOD STREET.

CHANDELIERS
All Styles at Consistent Prices.
WELDON & KELLY CO.
305 Wood St.

HAND SAPOLIO
Is especially valuable during the summer season, when outdoor occupations and sports are most in order.
GRASS STAINS, MUD STAINS and CALLOUS SPOTS
yield to it, and it is particularly agreeable when used in the bath after violent exercise.
ALL GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS

THE KEELEY CURE has been used successfully for 21 years.
Cures Drink Habit and Drug Users.
The Keeley Institute, 4246 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh.

B. & B.
BUSINESS

Goods and prices is what this store depends on to bring it.

Opening daily the choicest from Europe and America in all of the 67 departments.

The Silks, Dress Goods, Laces, etc., already opened furnish practical proof—both as to goods and prices—styles and assortments.

Being such as to bring the business.

The unusual assortments of Ladies' high class Tailor Suits, Skirts, Coats, Jackets—also for Misses and Children—will furnish proof in the most positive manner of our earnestness as to goods and prices bringing business results.

B. & B.
NEW SILKS

Silk makers have made prodigious efforts to excel all past productions in Novelty Silks.

Never were Silks so charming and original.

See the beautiful new Novelty Taffetas for Fall wear, 85c.

Navy, Brown and Green grounds with vividly contrasting colors interwoven—forming artistic and pleasing stripes, figures and checks—for shirtwaist suits these are the prettiest Silks ever produced.

The price, 85c a yard, will prove a surprise to women who know good Silks and their value.

100 different new styles at $1.00.

All reigning fashionable colors.

Raised stripes forming checks and embroidered in contrast colors—others with charming woven checks, figures and stripes—nicest lot of Silks ever offered for a Dollar.

Just what women will want for dressy Silk Dresses.

This morning opportunity is offered to get 27-inch Black Taffeta Silk—extra strong, for 50c a yard—this is Taffeta Silk value to come miles for.

Splendid Novelty weaves with dark grounds on which is woven magnificent iridescent figures—these must be seen to be appreciated, $1.25 to $1.75 a yard.

B. & B.
DRESS GOODS

New choice things to go to the Dress Goods Department for.

Values and variety to repay investigation.

52 inch, all wool Armure Suitings—crispy finish, medium light weight—choice shades of Brown, Tan, Red, Green, Grey, Rose and Blue, 75c—practical demonstration of what the head of this ad says.

Fine Austrian Foule Plaids and Checks—desirable Green and Blue effects for misses' and ladies' shirt waist suits and separate skirts, $1.50.

Large assortments of Plaids at 50c, 75c and $1.00.

56 inch Mannish Tailor Checks—is an interesting offer for a Dollar—small indistinct and even check effects—Red and Black, Blue and Grey, Reseda and Tan, Navy and Cadet and Grey and Black—medium weight—soft texture for skirts and suits, $1.00.

Opening of fine London Tailorings in the correct color combinations, $2.00 to $3.50.

B. & B.
JARDINIERE SALE

Time has come to pot your flowers—and you'll be wanting Jardinieres.

This offering is a chance—sizes larger than usually sold for the price.

Blended Color Jardinieres—Red and Green, Rose and Green and Blue and Green—7 inch, 25c—8 inch, 35c—9 inch, 50c—10 inch, 75c.

Three other lots at appreciable price advantages—8, 9, 10 and 11 inches respectively, 75c, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.50.

Other inducements to go up to the China Department are:

600 fine plain White Embossed Tea Cups and Saucers, 15c each, or $1.65 a dozen—worth $2.25—sixty cents saving on a necessity.

BOGGS & BUHL, Allegheny.

B. & B.
NEW FALL STATIONERY

—highest class.

All the latest kinds of Polite Correspondence Papers.

All new correct shapes, styles and sizes.

Note some of this season's most desirable styles.

"English Hand Woven"—twilled linen surface—Blue, White and Grey—regret, note and letter sizes.

"Voile de Monde"—new linen cloth paper cut in the new square shape—three sizes—four tints.

"Ombre Linen"—Parisian Novelty—two-tone linen surface—long narrow sheet and envelope—Blue, Grey, White and Maize.

"Messeline Duchesse"—Organdie paper—all newest sizes and tints.

"Le Beau Monde"—Fleur de Lis water marked linen cloth paper, entirely new, shown in all the daintiest tints.

Engraving Department takes orders for Wedding Invitations and Announcements, Reception and At-Home Cards, Visiting, Professional and Business Cards—Monogram and Business Stationery.

All work executed in most skillful manner—samples of this work cheerfully submitted.

Prices, if investigated, will be found decidedly advantageous.

B. & B.
FLANNEL DEPARTMENT

New location—gives better satisfaction.

In the Wash Goods Aisle now—more space for larger assortments.

Values and choice assortments of the newest things in Flannels that will make it decidedly to your interest to come here.

Unusual qualities of woven Flannelettes for night robes, pajamas and underwear, 5c, 6¼c, 7½c, 8 1-3c, 9c and 10c a yard.

10 cases of fleece lined Wrapper Goods—light and dark grounds, neat figures and Persian designs, 9c a yard—value unusual.

5,000 yards, double fold Cashmere Twills, light grounds, 10c yd.

Exceptional lot of extra good Fleece lined Wrapper Goods, choice styles, 7½c a yard—see if you ever got as good fleeced wrapper goods for seven and a half cents.

Printed Cotton Velours for Geishas, Kimonos and Bath Robes, heavy goods, beautiful printings, 12½, 15 and 18c a yard.

New French Flannels, best quality, choice styles in Persian and Japanese designs, 65c a yard.

B. & B.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Several new labor saving devices—and an important announcement.

Parer and Corer—solid steel device—does both operations easily and quickly—one piece of steel—easily cleaned—prevents callousing and cutting the fingers, 10c—use it on all kinds of fruits and vegetables—all women will be interested in this.

Brush for cleaning walls, ceilings and floors—especially hardwood floors—made of wool—and easily cleaned with soap and water—gets all the dust and grime, $1.00.

Keystone Polish for cleaning copper, brass, tin and marble—especially suitable for cleaning Bath Tubs and Marble Lavatories, 20c.

A Water Filter for 25c—hygienic, reversible and self cleaning, glass bulb, metal parts, nickel plated—the need for a water filter is too self-evident hereabouts to call attention to.

NOTICE: The makers of the Universal three-minute Bread Mixer have reduced the price to $2.00—mixes dough for 4 loaves in 3 minutes without the trouble of the old hand method of kneading.

At earnest requests the makers are now making a 10 loaf mixer—we're the first to offer them, $2.50.

B. & B.
TABLE LINENS

are a feature of this business—large choice assortments of the best imported kinds from Scotland and Ireland—direct.

Three specials to prove you're economizing when you buy Table Linens here.

69 inch Table Linen, 60c a yard

BOGGS & BUHL, Allegheny.

B. & B.
—68 inch, 85c—72 inch, $1.25—you'll at once see these are all underprice.

Bought direct and sold for small profit prices.

20 inch, full bleached Scotch Napkins, $1.75 a dozen.

22 inch, all linen Irish Napkins—heavy weight, $2.25 a dozen—note that.

20 by 40, all linen hemmed Huck Towels, 18c each—worth 25c.

17 inch, all linen Barnsley Toweling, 10c a yard.

Come and test these claims and see if this store sells goods as claimed—to your advantage.

BOGGS & BUHL, Allegheny.

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE
The word EVERYWHERE in this connection should get more than your passing attention.
"EVERYWHERE" is what makes the telephone the wonder of the age.
The BELL reaches everywhere you want to reach.
THE C., D. & P. TEL. CO.
Call up 8000 Grant;
Ask for Contract Dept.
Tel. Bldg., Seventh Ave.

Eureka Harness Oil is the best preservative of new leather and the best renovator of old leather. It oils, softens, blackens and protects. Use
Eureka Harness Oil
on your best harness, your old harness, and your carriage top, and they will not only look better but wear longer. Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes from half pints to five gallons.
Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

MICA AXLE GREASE
lightens the load—shortens the road.
Helps the team. Saves wear and expense. Sold everywhere.
MADE BY STANDARD OIL CO.

BINDLEY HARDWARE CO.
SEVENTH AVE. & GRANT ST.
PITTSBURGH.
EVERY THING IN HARDWARE.

OFFICE OUTFITTERS
Commercial Stationers
Everything for an Office in One Store
Baker Office Furniture Co.
815-817 LIBERTY AVE.

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Office of the Controller of Allegheny County.

Pittsburgh, Pa., September 5, 1904.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, September 17, 1904, for printing and furnishing blanks for the county offices for the ensuing year; also for furnishing stationery for the county offices for the ensuing year. For samples and information call at the county commissioners' office. Bids must be accompanied by bond with two sureties, or bond of a surety company, in the sum of one thousand ($1,000.00) dollars. The successful bidder to give bond as above in the sum of two thousand ($2,000.00) dollars. Bids must be addressed to the county commissioners. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

R. J. CUNNINGHAM,
County Controller.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON—THIS WEEK. Mats. Wed and Sat. Henry W. Savage Offers RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in "THE YANKEE CONSUL." Next week, Dockstader's Minstrels.

Duquesne THEATRE "Special Price" Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Best Box Seats 25c and 50c. This week: STELLA MAYHEW in "FLO-FLO." Next week: "Buster Brown."

AVENUE Daily Mats. 25c and 50c. The Harry Davis Stock Company in The Goodwin-Elliott Comedy, "The Altar of Friendship." Next Week—"Are You a Mason?"

HARRY W. WILLIAMS' EVERY DAY THIS WEEK. ACADEMY MAT. 2 EVE. 8. AL. REEVES' BURLESQUE SHOW

GRAND THIS WEEK Continuous Vaudeville. 1:30 to 10:45 MABEL M'KINLEY Marcel's Living Art Studies Mansfield-Wilbur Co. 15—Feature Acts—15

EMPIRE Up-Town Collins Ave. Reached By All Car Lines. All This Week. Mat. Today. "NEW YORK DAY BY DAY" Matinees Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Next Week "The Policy Players."

GAGE OF BATTLE CAST BY LARKIN

City Controller Gives Reasons for His Opposition to $5,000,000 Bond Issue.

HE USES STRONG LANGUAGE

City Controller Larkin threw down the gage of battle to the friends of the $5,000,000 filtration bond issue in a formal statement last evening. While the controller refuses to discuss the legal phase of his refusal to obey the finance committee, he attacks the bond issue as a financial proposition, although he advocates filtration. His statement follows:

My answer to the finance committee disposes of the matter so far as I am concerned. It is now in the hands of the attorneys for their discussion as a legal question, and acting under advice of Mr. Guthrie I have nothing to say.

I have, however, considered the matter from a public view and regard the whole proceeding as ill-advised and bad public policy. I hoped the finance committee would give some consideration to the suggestions I made, relative, first, to the impropriety of selling bonds and incurring interest before the money was needed, secondly, to the rate of interest offered under the pretense of paying the buyers of the bonds a high annual interest rate to induce them to be generous at the time of purchase, and another serious objection to the concentration in four banks of a fabulous sum of money at any rate of interest in absence of the most pressing necessity. The city is not doing a bank business, nor is it the agent of a banking syndicate, consequently should not undertake to exercise functions not delegated to it.

True, there is about $5,000,000 in the depositories at the present time drawing 2 per cent interest, but that kind of municipal government was rebelled against more than two years ago and rated a failure, and so far as I have influence shall neither be revived nor perpetuated.

Larkin's Strong Language.

To take from the people more than the needs of a government properly administered—you may sugar-coat it and call it by whatever name you please, but plain people call it theft.

That the sale of these bonds is to be artfully environed and delightfully associated with an avalanche of money from tempting premiums, in addition to that which is to be received from the face value of the bonds, takes from the process none of its underlying viciousness.

High interest rates always bring large premiums; that is to say, the bond buyer is always willing to pay more for the right to secure a 4 per cent bond at par than he will give to secure one that only pays 3 per cent, as his investment at 4 per cent yields 33 1/3 per cent more money annually during the life of the bonds than it would at 3 per cent. No corporation in this or any other city would permit that kind of business; nor would any individual. And as the fiscal officer I will not permit the city to engage in it if I can prevent.

Whatever premium would be realized from the sale of these bonds would be given because the investment was a desirable one, even at a very low interest rate, and especially so at 4 per cent. The premium, no matter how large, follows the proceeds of the bonds into the pool as heretofore, and the syndicate would have for operation $7,500,000 plus the premium, which must be measured absolutely by the interest rate of the bonds; in this case certainly not less than $500,000, making the filtration fund $8,000,000 in place of $7,500,000, and instead of very much less than $4,000,000, named by Engineer Hazen as the amount necessary to supply all sections of the city with filtered water for the next 15 years, including the cost of meters.

Not satisfied with inflating the price, the syndicate wants the money all at one time, and it must be put into four banks, and four only, and they are selected without compensation and by the same men who secured the passage (?) of the bond-ordinances by a scratch after a three weeks' battle in which two members of council were called into an adjoining room and induced to change their votes.

The coincidence is singular, but it is true that the same syndicate figured and was prominent in the passage of the Duquesne way ordinance and the boulevard ordinance from which the city got nothing, and the silent partners of the syndicate, if rumor has it correctly, are to be believed, benefited to the amount of $1,000,000 or got its equivalent in cash at the expense of the city.

Discusses Bond Election Figures.

To say the people ordered this done is an open, premeditated insult, in addition to the infamy attempted to be put upon them. Fifty-six per cent of the voting population refused to sanction it and its passage through councils by the exact number of votes required was open to very serious criticism. I risk nothing in saying that people generally regard the whole proceeding as a scheme to provide money, that could not be had in any other way, for the construction and equipment of the Boulevard railway, and until such time as the road could be bonded or a "new way with which to pay old debts" be conceived of. The idea that the people had anything at all to do with it is preposterous, as the entire vote in favor of the measure was less than the vote of the city hall machine, depended on always in lightning, fire or rain, for anything it is ordered to do.

I was elected by the people of this city to break these practices up, and put the people behind them out of business, and I will do that or make their system of operation so expensive as to be prohibitory in this city. The purification of water is another subject. I am heartily in favor of whatever system the people desire at a fair competitive price per million gallons. The money to nearly complete such a work is in the bank and the balance can be had as the work progresses and the money is needed.

The men behind the guns, the men behind this scheme, are the same men who refused to ask compensation for the Duquesne way privileges; the same men who denied competition in public light and wanted a four-year contract with a high-priced corporation to stifle and kill off all competitors. The same men who refused to allow your controller to accept 3 per cent for daily balances and awarded it for 2 per cent to four favored banks and entered into a contract with them for four years in clear violation of law. And the same men who always give everything the city has to sell at the lowest possible price and insist on the city paying for what it needs more than the open market price.

REPUBLIC SCALE SETTLED; MILLS WILL START TODAY

Several Small Disturbances Occur in Connection With the Strike at the Hoop Mills.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 11.—The announcement that the settlement of the Amalgamated scale had been reached between the association and the Republic Iron and Steel Company at Chicago early this morning was followed by the announcement that all the company's mills will go on tomorrow. As soon as the mills were closed there was a rush to select the third conciliator on the board and this was done on Tuesday.

The case was presented before the board of conciliation and after almost continuous sessions from that time until Sunday morning at 5:30 o'clock, both sides accepted the settlement provided by the board. The steel hoop strike developed but little today.

There were several small disturbances late last night, but not of a serious character. "Reems" Farragher, a striker and an ex-football player, was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Vice President Richard Fitzgerald went to Greenville to spend Sunday, leaving the strike situation in the hands of his deputies here. The leaders still maintain the strike situation is satisfactory to them and that they are confident that they will win.

Nine Thousand Made Idle.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Nine thousand men have been thrown out of employment by the closing down of the three big branches of the International Harvester Company, the McCormick and Deering divisions in Chicago, and the plant at Plano, Ill. Officials of the company assert tonight that the dull season in the business has arrived and improvements are to be made. Trade union leaders, however, say the company does not intend to re-sign the scale September 15.

Wife Beater Is Fined.

Jacob Noel was yesterday fined $50 or 90 days to the workhouse for beating his wife. It developed at the hearing that Noel has two wives, having married the second one eight months ago without securing a divorce. It was his second wife who had him arrested. They live at 20 Wadsworth street.

GOLDEN WEDDING AT DUQUESNE ATTENDED BY FOUR GENERATIONS

Mr. and Mrs. Furlong, Surrounded By Their Children.

Four generations were gathered at the old Furlong homestead in Aurilles street, Duquesne, Saturday, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Furlong. During the day a message was received from Andrew Carnegie, a life-long friend of the aged couple, congratulating them on their golden wedding anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Furlong were married in Jackson township, Cambria county, Pa., by the Rev. John Roberts, a Dunkard minister. Of their union five girls and seven boys were born. Of this number seven survive and were present with many of their descendants yesterday to congratulate the aged couple. There are 30 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren living. Besides the descendants, the Rev. Stephen Hildebrand of Morellville, Pa., Silas Gouchenour, a brother of Mrs. Furlong, and Mrs. Phoebe Cobaugh of Johnstown, Pa., all of whom attended the wedding 50 years ago, were at the Furlong homestead yesterday.

Mr. Furlong is aged 71 and Mrs. Furlong is aged 69. They formerly lived at Johnstown, but just previous to the big flood they removed to Duquesne, where they have since resided. Mr. Furlong is a staunch Democrat and in 1897 he was elected burgess by a large majority. After serving three years he retired. Recently he was elected truant officer.

The children present were Robert K. and William C., of McKeesport; Mrs. Ella K. Headrick, Conemaugh, and Jesse F., Albert L., Herman B. and Andrew Carnegie Furlong, of Duquesne.

BIGELOW IS BACK TO PUSH BONDS

City Officials Are Holding Conferences and Will Plan a Course of Action.

COUNCILS CALLED FOR TODAY

Director Bigelow returned to Pittsburgh yesterday from his place of retirement in the mountains, and was in consultation with Citizens leaders about the tactics to pursue in compelling Controller Larkin to issue $5,000,000 bonds for filtration. City Solicitor W. B. Rodgers was asked last evening if he had talked with Director Bigelow during the day, and he replied:

"No. This administration observes the Sabbath."

Bigelow and Mayor Hays are expected to have a conference with the city solicitor today, and tonight the leaders will have arrived at some plan of action. At present the plan is to avoid a fight in councils and to have the finance committee and the mayor apply for a mandamus upon the controller.

Both branches of councils are called to hold regular meetings today, the first regular sessions since the adjournment in June, although many special meetings have been held during the summer. There is a strong probability that there will not be a quorum of select council this afternoon. No action is expected on the traction ordinances, which are the most important measures pending in that branch.

Nothing will be done on the bills of the Pittsburgh Railways Company or of the Hall Company, unless the administration attempts to force an issue. The Hall bills will not be taken up, as they are in the corporations committee and the Pittsburgh Railways Company's measures are in a special committee, composed of anti-administration members.

"Nothing will be done with the traction ordinances unless the administration tries to withdraw them from our special committee," said a member of the opposition yesterday.

There are two bills of importance to Director Bigelow on the table in select council. One is an ordinance authorizing additional employes in the water bureau to install meters and the other authorizes additional employes in the filtration bureau.

Common council will probably have a meeting tonight and its proceedings may be interesting. The reports from the finance, public works and surveys committees will be received and may provoke a contest.

FARMER TELLS STRANGE TALE.

His Buggy and Horse Found Blown Up. Says Robbers Brought Him to Pittsburgh.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., Sept. 11.—(Special.)—Several days ago Ernest Webber, a well-known farmer, secured a shipment of 100 pounds of dynamite at the depot at Forest, and started home with it in a buggy. During the night a terrific explosion occurred, shaking the country around for 25 miles. The next morning a big hole and torn bits of flesh and a wrecked buggy was found along the roadside. It was concluded, of course, that Webber had been killed.

Last night he turned up at his home, nearly dead with fever. He said he had been robbed and that the robers blew up his buggy and carried him off to Pittsburgh in a box car. After getting away from them he started home. He is now seriously ill.

QUESTION OF PLURALITY.

Maine Conceded Republican and Interest Lies in the Number of Votes to Be Cast Today.

PORTLAND, ME., Sept. 11.—It is conceded by all parties that Maine in tomorrow's election will elect William T. Cobb of Rockland, the Republican candidate for governor, return the present Republican delegation to congress, choose a large majority of the Republican candidates for the legislature and select Republican sheriffs in all 16 counties.

As in Vermont last week, the only difference of opinion regarding the outcome is the size of the plurality for governor. The Republicans claim from 30,000 plurality for Cobb. The Democrats declare that one vote less than 20,000, the plurality of 1900, will be a victory for them.

Wanted to Commit Suicide.

Andrew Martman of Collier township was committed to jail yesterday by Justice Schubert on a charge of disorderly conduct. It is said Martman drank a quart of whisky and two kegs of beer yesterday and then tried to commit suicide by hanging, shooting and throwing himself over a cliff. He was frustrated in every effort and then tried to jump off a street car, while being brought to jail.

Traveling Salesman Attempts Suicide.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Sept. 11.—(Special.)—S. L. Sharp of Cincinnati, a traveling salesman for a wholesale house in that city, attempted suicide here today by leaping into the Ohio river. He is believed to have gone insane and is now under guard at a hotel here.

DESERTED BABY FOR CIRCUS LIFE

Mrs. Ada Higgins Placed Infant on Her Mother's Doorstep and Then Disappeared.

CAPTIVATED BY A MINSTREL

Misled by the glamour of circus life and on the promise of a minstrel that he would break her "in the business, too," Mrs. Ada Higgins, a 15-year-old negress of the East End, has made good the words in the one-time popular coon song, "I'll Leave My Happy Home for You." She left her home Saturday night and her going was not sudden or unexpected, as her mother, Mrs. Mary Brown, last evening said the girl threatened to clean out the house before taking her departure.

Mrs. Higgins had been to the house twice during the evening, but the fact that she had gone for certain was not discovered till about 8 o'clock when Mrs. Higgins' 9-months-old daughter was found on the front doorstep of her mother's home at 5623 Kirkwood street. The East End police were notified of the mother's desertion of the infant yesterday morning by Mrs. Lucy J. Morris.

When Forepaugh & Sells Bros.' circus was in East Liberty last Monday Mrs. Higgins attended the afternoon performance. In one of the sideshows a member of the minstrel troop traveling with the circus captivated the woman by his singing.

The infant was at Mrs. Brown's home last night and today an application will be made to have the baby given over to Mrs. Morris, who has no small children and wishes to adopt it.

Last summer the daughter disappeared and was later found living down town. Mrs. Brown said the girl was taken home and in August she ran away and was married to Higgins. He was supposed to be employed as a coachman, but soon after Ada was married she learned that her husband drove a sand wagon. The couple then separated.

On Saturday afternoon a letter was received from the minstrel. Mrs. Brown intercepted it and hid it from her daughter. In some manner the daughter learned a letter for her had been received at the house and it was then she threatened to dismantle the place. The police now have the letter.

Killed in Football Scrimmage.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 11.—Blaine Hoffman, 19 years old, was tackled by an opposing player in a game of football on Saturday at Lyken, where he resided, and received such serious internal injuries when the remaining players piled upon him, that he died at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Dies on Car Platform.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Sept. 11.—(Special.)—J. O. Carr, en route from Washington, D. C., to his home at Ripley, O., died suddenly while standing on the platform of a Chesapeake & Ohio train at Union station here this afternoon. He was 72 years old and quite wealthy.

Neighbors Visiting Pittsburgh.

The following residents of nearby towns were registered at local hotels last night:

Colonial—E. J. Widdoson, Marion Center; Clark J. Rodgers, Johnstown; Frank C. Whitman, Erie; Albert E. Cassidy, Wheeling, W. Va.

Henry—B. H. Rawson, Olympia, W. Va.; E. M. Jones and C. M. Long, Punxsutawney; A. Scott, Philipsburg.

Seventh Avenue—F. W. Gray, Uniontown; J. B. Lower, Derry; A. G. Richardson, New Castle; George R. Holmes, Jamestown; F. L. Neeley, Alum Rock; Chester A. Rhoades, Butler.

Griswold—Levi Springer, Uniontown; W. H. Polley, Meadville; A. C. Patterson, Brownsville.

Monongahela—N. Francis, Titusville; F. C. Shaw, Washington; George E. Miller, Fairmont, W. Va.; J. M. Hustead, Uniontown; C. J. Ryan, Monongahela City.

Duquesne—Charles M. Bly, New Bedford; Mrs. R. C. Beatty, Ford City.

Low Coughs

At first a high cough, all in your throat. You neglected it. Now it is down deep in the chest. That means a low cough, a lung cough, bronchitis. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral controls the inflammation, heals the torn membranes. Talk this over with your doctor.

"Only half a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of a dreadful cough which had lasted for over four years." —Mrs. J. L. Johnson, Winnie, Va.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

RUSSIAN TROOPS LACKED MORALE

Fear of the Japanese, Beginning With Chin-Lien-Cheng, Caused Defeat at Liao-Yang.

CHINESE CHANGED ALLEGIANCE

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LIAO-YANG, via TIENTSIN, Sept. 11.—Many foreigners, who observed the Russian troops at Liao-Yang before the battle which resulted in the Japanese occupation of the city, are of the opinion the Russian reverse was the result of the last four months of failure in the field, of what they term the "demoralization," which began at the battle of Chiu-Lien-Cheng. The task of Gen. Kuropatkin seemed to be hopeless. The railroad during the month of July scarcely sufficed to bring into Liao-Yang enough Russian troops to replace those who were lost by death, sickness or wounds during the month, and it was estimated the Russians would have to outnumber the Japanese two to one, in order to be successful against them.

Scenes witnessed in Liao-Yang before the big battle gave evidence of a certain degree of demoralization on the part of the Russian force. After the Japanese had won their first success at An-Shan-Shan and Kao-Feng-Shi, and were advancing rapidly on the second line of Russian defenses, some Russians who had been on the fighting line flung their responsibilities aside immediately after they reached Liao-Yang, and sought forgetfulness of the hardships of their past work and dangers of the future. The Pagoda garden was gay with merry-makers; there was much drinking and sounds of music and the singing of "Chantants" in women's voices was heard from the officers' quarters in the foreign settlement. At the beginning of the five days' fighting the hotels and public resorts of Liao-Yang were deserted, soldiers and officers having been ordered to the fighting line. But, as the men came back into the city from the front, many of those who could, indulged themselves in such pleasures as the city afforded.

The action of the Chinese of Liao-Yang, when the change in masters of the city occurred, was astonishing. They had fattened long on the Russian occupation but as soon as the Japanese were known to be coming in they made ready with their newly manufactured Japanese flags to greet the conquerors. Chinese shopkeepers at once hid all the stores in their possession which bore Russian marks. This was a wise precaution, as the Japanese troops later looted all such property, even breaking into neutral premises where it had been placed for safe keeping, to accomplish their ends.

Just before the Japanese entered the city many Chinese resorted to the fumes of opium, and as the Japanese soldiers marched through the streets of Liao-Yang they splashed the mud and filth of the roadways on Chinamen lying drugged and senseless in the low opium joints fronting on the narrow alleys and passages. Many of the Japanese soldiers had been without proper or sufficient food for the last three days of the great battle, and this fact has been advanced in excuse of their apparently outrageous looting.

JAPANESE TRENCHES NEAR PORT ARTHUR DESTROYED

Russian Paper Says Torpedo Boat of the Mikado's Fleet Was Sunk by Mine.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHEFOO, Sept. 11.—According to the latest news received here from Port Arthur the Russians on September 4 shelled the Japanese covered trenches in front of Palichuang and destroyed them. Everything was quiet along the entire line during the night of September 4, but in the morning it was seen that the Japanese outposts had crept closer into the Russian lines. One incident of the recent bombarding of Port Arthur was the striking of the roof of a hospital by a Japanese shell. The Japanese fire was drawn to the hospital by the Russians placing beacon signals near it.

One small Russian scouting party succeeded in creeping close to the Japanese intrenchments on Corner mountain, but the barking of dogs gave the alarm and prevented a further advance. Japanese reserves poured into the intrenchment and opened fire on the Russians, but a shell from the Russian battery landed in the trench and killed many of the Japanese soldiers and the remainder retired. The Russians retired at dawn. On September 6 a small body of Japanese troops captured some outpost trenches on a high hill which is not far from Corner mountain, but upon the approach of a Russian detachment they evacuated this position without fighting.

The Port Arthur Novikaral, in a recent issue, declares that a Japanese colonel has been executed because he failed to occupy a certain position on Corner hill within a specified time. In its issue of September 2 the same paper says that a Japanese torpedo boat struck a mine 14 miles southeast of the harbor and sank, and that on the day after this occurrence the Japanese cruiser Itsukushima also was damaged by a floating mine.

OCEAN LINER AGROUND A MILE OFF SANDY HOOK

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—(Special.)—The White Star steamer Germanic, in the service of the American line, which sailed from Southampton on September 3, went aground in the main ship channel about a mile off Sandy Hook about 11:30 o'clock tonight. A thick haze prevailed at the time. Reports from Sandy Hook show that the steamer does not appear to be in a bad position. She may possibly float clear at the next high water in the morning.

ANTI-SEMITIC RIOTS LASTED FOR TWO DAYS

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 11.—Anti-Semitic riots took place at Rovno in the government of Velhynia, during which many persons were injured and shops pillaged. A similar outbreak occurred at Smela, in the government of Kieff, where the troops were called. Ninety-eight houses and 143 shops were pillaged, and several persons were seriously and many slightly wounded by the troops. Many of the rioters were arrested. The affair lasted for two days.

Brakeman May Lose a Leg.

Ed Cour, aged 20, a brakeman on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, had a leg shattered at Layton station by the explosion of a signal torpedo. He was taken to the McKeesport hospital and an operation performed.

Was Armed With Knuckler.

Adam Lawinski was fined $50 for hitting a man with a knuckler at Second avenue and Brady street. The man was seriously injured.

OKU'S ASSAULTS SAVED KUROKI

Otherwise He Would Have Been Forced to Retreat—Kuropatkin's Retreat Masterly.

CHINESE ARE BEING RECRUITED

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Bennett Burleigh sends to the Daily Telegraph from the Japanese headquarters a long description of the fighting. He says:

"Gen. Kuroki, who was hotly attacked by Kuropatkin and was for a time in jeopardy, was unable to get astride the railway, otherwise Liao-Yang would have been a Sedan for the Russians. Oku's magnificent assaults saved Kuropatkin a retrograde movement.

"What surprised me more than anything else was the wonderful manner in which the Japanese continued for a whole week their awful bombardment of the Russian positions. It was the fiercest artillery attack, perhaps, in history. Tens of thousands of shells were thrown daily, but the supplies of them seemed inexhaustable. The Russians only replied spasmodically, but their rifle fire was often the heaviest. It must be said for the Japanese that although they fight with the utmost fierceness, daring and courage, they battle, not like madmen, but with their heads, and they obey their officers in all straits."

Mr. Burleigh testified, as other correspondents have done, that Japanese continually are drafting fresh men into the fighting ranks, and remarks how marvelously they took fortifications when capture appeared to be impossible. He asserts that it was Kuroki's dangerous position that compelled the other Japanese armies to force the fighting.

Presented Dejected Appearance.

"The Muscovites presented a most dejected appearance in the retreat," continues Mr. Burleigh. "The men are of good material, but the officers lack many necessary qualities. The war is most unpopular with all the Russian soldiers. In Japan it is just the reverse. I learn that the Russians have heavily fortified their lines upon the river and town, 40 miles north of Mukden, where they intend making a desperate stand. Undoubtedly the Japanese intend taking Mukden, probably within three weeks. They already are half way through the mountains with a temporary narrow gauge railway. The dread Cossack cavalry is a myth which the Japanese infantry despise. The Russians made absolutely no use of their masses of horsemen."

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent, Mr. Simpson, who was with the Russians at Liao-Yang, reports that he has been captured by the Japanese.

The correspondent at Tokyo of the Standard says that it is expected that the government will issue a third internal war loan of 80,000,000 yen ($40,000,000) in October.

Drafting Chinese Soldiers.

The Standard's Tientsin correspondent says it is reported that Chinese troops are being quietly drafted in Manchuria and now occupy both sides of the Liao river. It is stated, the correspondent says, that they will be utilized to occupy territory conquered by the Japanese, and that German officers are making an investigation as to the truth of the report.

The Morning Post's correspondent in the field with Gen. Kuroki describes the operations against Liao-Yang as 12 days of the hardest possible fighting and marching on short rations, with a temperature of 100 degrees in the shade, and frequent falls of rain. All of this, he says, was borne splendidly, although the men were worn out after the tense struggle. At one point the correspondent says:

"On September 4 the enemy was in full retreat and the first army was ordered to pursue. Gen. Kuropatkin's retreat was masterly. He held the northeastern heights to the last possible moment and secured a safe retirement for his army and his guns."

POSTOFFICE OFFICIAL COMMITTED SUICIDE

Superintendent of Dead Letter Office Shot Himself at His Desk in Washington.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The dead body of David P. Leibhardt, the superintendent of the dead letter office in the postoffice department, was found tonight by one of the watchmen who was making his rounds just after midnight. Evidently it was a case of suicide. There was a bullet hole in the right temple, while a pistol with one or more barrels discharged lay on the floor beside him.

The body was in a sitting posture, with the head resting on his desk and the arms hanging down by his side. The face was lying in a pool of blood, which had oozed from the wound made by the bullet. Death evidently had occurred some hours before, as the body was cold and rigid when discovered.

Mr. Liebhardt was about 60 years of age and resided at 1417 Park street, Mount Pleasant. He was a native of Indiana, from which state he was appointed to the postoffice department.

From all appearances Mr. Liebhardt had made every preparation for taking his life. His desk apparently had been cleaned up of all current work and several letters addressed to friends had been left by him. They included one to Mrs. Liebhardt, another to Charles H. Dalzell and another to Maj. George M. French.

JAPANESE LOSSES 17,539.

Official Estimate of Casualties at Liao-Yang—Those of Russians Believed Over 25,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Tokyo received at the Japanese legation today places the total casualties on the Japanese side at the battle of Liao-Yang at 17,539 officers and men killed and wounded. The number of officers killed was 136 and the number wounded 464.

TOKYO, Sept. 11.—News from the front says that prisoners and others affirm that the Russian losses between the retreat from Anshanshan and the final fall of Liao-Yang amounted to over 25,000 men.

DAVIS TELLS TAGGART ABOUT WEST VIRGINIA

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Chairman Taggart called on Henry G. Davis at the Fifth Avenue hotel today. Taggart was told the Democrats were hopeful in West Virginia and were making every effort to carry the state; that there were large pluralities to overcome, but that the united Democracy and divided Republicans would make victory possible. Mr. Davis told other friends who called that he was quite sanguine of success in West Virginia.

This Week
PICKERING'S
FALL OPENING.

HAMILTON & CLARK CO.
416 PENN AVENUE.
PITTSBURGH
Designers and Importers
CRYSTAL, PORCELAIN, POTTERY

JAPANESE LANTERNS
Fancy Shapes and Colors, Silk and Paper, all sizes; also Candles to illuminate with. Red Fire Torches, Tableau Fire in Cans. All Colors. Decoration Goods.
For Sale At
J. G. LAUER'S Toy House,
620 Liberty Street.
Open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

SHOT IN SCUFFLE WITH A WOMAN

Theatrical Agent Dying—Companion, Claiming to Be from Good Family, Arrested.

AFFAIR IN NEW YORK HOTEL

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Warren J. Ferguson, 38 years of age, a theatrical advance agent, is dying in the New York hospital from a bullet wound received during a quarrel early today in the Metropolitan hotel on Broadway. A young woman, who gave her name as Mrs. Gertrude Roberts, although acknowledging it to be fictitious, is under arrest and admits that she did the shooting. She says that Ferguson attempted an attack upon her, that she pointed the revolver at him to frighten him and that during a scuffle the revolver was discharged. Ferguson refused to accuse her.

Both lived at the hotel. They left the place together yesterday afternoon. Early this morning the woman returned and went to her room. Half an hour later Ferguson also returned and instead of going to his room went to Mrs. Roberts' room and was admitted.

Later a violent ringing of the call bell summoned Charles Hill, a colored porter, to the room. Hill says that as he approached the door it opened, and he heard the woman say to her companion: "Get out of here, I don't want you in here, and if you don't get out I'll shoot you."

Hill says that Ferguson was standing half inside the door and the woman was back of him trying to push him out with her right hand while in her left was a pistol. Hill dodged back into the hallway and slammed the door behind him. Ferguson having gotten back into the room. A few seconds later he heard a shot and the sounds of a violent scuffle inside. When he opened the door, he says, Ferguson was holding the woman, who still had the revolver in her hand. Seeing that Ferguson was wounded Hill ran for a physician and notified the police. Mrs. Roberts was arrested and Ferguson was asked if she shot him.

"No, I shot myself," said Ferguson. In the next breath, he turned to the woman and said to her, reproachfully: "Why did you do this?"

The young woman told the police she came of an excellent family in Rochester, but refused to give the names of her parents. She said that she met Ferguson in Buffalo three years ago.

NATIVES KILLED TEN IN CATHOLIC MISSION

Priests and Sisters Slain and Sixteen of Their Murderers Were Executed.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BISBANE, QUEENSLAND, Sept. 11.—News has been received from German New Guinea saying that natives attacked the Catholic mission and murdered Fathers Raecher and Rutter, Brothers Bley, Plarschaert and Schellekens, and Sisters Sofia, Agatha, Annie, Agnes and Angella.

Thirty-six natives were captured and 16 of them were executed for the crime. The design of the natives was to murder all the whites, but this was frustrated.

ENGAGEMENT IS ANNOUNCED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Oliver to Wed the Marquis Dusmet de Smours.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—(Special.)—Announcement was made today by Mr. and Mrs. James B. Oliver of Pittsburgh, who arrived on the Cedric from Liverpool, of the engagement of their daughter Edith to the Marquis Alfred Dusmet de Smours. The wedding day has not yet been set, but the marriage will probably take place this fall, either at the Oliver country home, at Sewickley, Pa., or at their Allegheny home.

The marquis accompanied his fiance, her parents and her younger brother, D. Leet Oliver, to this country to remain until after the wedding.

Mrs. Appollio Is Recovering.

The condition of Mrs. Annie Appollio, who was shot Saturday night by her husband at her home in South Sixteenth street, is greatly improved. At the South Side hospital, where she was taken, it is not thought that her condition is serious.

WILL RUN PLANT NON-UNION.

Ford China Company to Make an Attempt to Start Its Pottery Today.

KITTANNING, Sept. 11.—(Special.)—The Ford China Company whose plant has been shut down for several months, will make an effort to start non-union tomorrow. The management has declined to meet a committee of the Potters' union, or treat with the former employes in any way except as individuals.

The union people declare they will not work except under the same rules and conditions as existed before the shutdown, and that they will make every effort possible to induce others not to work. When running at its full capacity the pottery employs 750 people.

Beaver Fair This Week.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., Sept. 11.—The Beaver County Agricultural society will give its 49th annual exhibition at the fair grounds here, beginning Tuesday and continuing until Friday, inclusive. Racing will be a special feature, and some of the best horses in the circuit will compete.

W. M. Laird Co.

Our $3.50 Shoes

for men and women have always been a leading feature. The Fall lines are equal to most $5.00 lines sold elsewhere and excel anything at equal price made.

They are shown in Patent Kid, Box Calf, Velour Calf, Vici Kid, and the new "Gnu" Calf.

Inspect and compare.

W. M. LAIRD CO.

404 to 408 Market St.

DIAMONDS

Diamond Thoughts

If you are thinking of buying a Diamond and where to buy it—Think of us—Think of our reliability—Think of our being in the Diamond Business for more than 50 years in one location—Think of the guaranteed saving of 25% on Diamonds if bought from us.

TERHEYDEN
RELIABLE JEWELER.
530 SMITHFIELD ST.
50 YEARS IN ONE LOCATION

This Week
PICKERING'S
FALL OPENING.

McCreery and Company

solicit the honor of your attendance at the opening of their Dry Goods Store (situate on Wood Street, at Sixth Avenue), on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and four.

McCreery and Company,

Wood Street, at Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

This Week
PICKERING'S
FALL OPENING.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN, By MR. DOOLEY, IN NEXT SUNDAY'S GAZETTE.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1904.—PAGES 7 TO 12.

BUSTER BROWN ABROAD, By OUTCAULT, IN NEXT SUNDAY'S GAZETTE.

PIRATES PRESSING CHICAGO FOR SECOND PLACE POSITION

WICKER FOUND BY CLARKE'S OUTFIT

Ritchey Starts Trouble by Hitting Three-Bagger With Two Men on Bases.

LEEVER PITCHES THE GAME

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Pittsburgh	5	Chicago	1
St. Louis	4	Cincinnati	2
Cincinnati	3	St. Louis	5

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
New York	93	33	.738	St. Louis	65	65	.500
Chicago	76	51	.598	Brooklyn	45	79	.363
Pittsburgh	74	50	.597	Boston	45	82	.354
Cincinnati	71	55	.563	Philadelphia	36	90	.286

LEAGUE GAMES TODAY.

Pittsburgh at Chicago.
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 11.—Another step was gained on the Cubs in the race for second place today when the Pirates found Bob Wicker's curves and won, 5 to 1. Another defeat for the locals tomorrow will give Pittsburgh second place, a position that Chicago has occupied since early in the season.

Todsy's contest was quite spectacular for a while. It was started in a drizzling rain. Wicker started out fine and seemed to have a shade the better of the argument with Leever for about seven innings. The Cubs managed to register a tally in the fourth, when Evers beat out an accidental bunt, took third on a passed ball and came home when Jones drove one just out of Kruger's reach.

Leever, however, was in fine condition and this was about the only inning he was hit to amount to anything. Pittsburgh waited until the eighth, when a bit of particularly good fielding and a stupid play gave an opportunity and the Pirates opened up on Wicker like they had been in special training to solve his delivery.

Leach led off with a sharp grounder just out of Casey's reach and which Tinker did not field cleanly, the batter being safe. Then Flaherty, who was taking a turn in center field, hit a sharp one to Barry, but there was no one covering either first or second and both of the runners were safe. At this juncture Ritchey picked out a curve that suited him and hit the ball a jolt that sent it almost to the left field fence. Slagie tried to knock the hit down, but the ball took a bad bound and by the time it was fielded back Leach and Flaherty had scored and Ritchey was on third. A long fly to left by Wagner let Ritchey in. Bransfield was an easy out from Tinker to Barry, but McCormick took a hand in the batting fest and slammed the sphere over McCarthy's head for a tour of the sacks without any stop-over privileges. Kruger mercifully struck out.

In the next inning Phelps, the first batter, fanned, but Leever singled to right. Then Leach drew a pass. A long fly to center sent Leever to third, and he scored on Ritchey's third hit, a single to right.

Wicker was wild at times, but this did not prove to be expensive, as there was not a pass issued in the inning in which the game was won. Pittsburgh and the Cubs are to play again today, after which the local team will take a rest for a couple of days.

Flaherty demonstrated that he was a fielder as well as a pitcher by accepting five chances nicely, although none of them were difficult. Score:

Chicago.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Pittsb'gh.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Slagie 1.	0	0	2	1	0	Leach 3.	1	1	0	4	0
Casey 3.	0	0	1	3	0	Flaherty m.	1	1	5	0	0
Barry 1.	0	2	9	0	1	Ritchey 2.	1	3	2	6	1
M'Car'y m.	0	1	2	0	0	Wagner 1.	0	2	9	0	0
Kling c.	0	0	4	1	0	Bransf'd 1.	0	1	16	1	0
Evers 2.	1	1	5	2	0	M'Cor'k r.	1	2	0	0	0
Jones r.	0	1	2	0	0	Kruger s.	0	0	1	1	0
Tinker s.	0	0	2	3	0	Pheips c.	0	0	1	0	0
Wicker p.	0	0	0	1	0	Leever p.	1	1	0	2	0
Totals.	1	5	27	11	1	Totals.	5	11	27	14	1

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	—5

Three-base hit—Ritchey. Home run—McCormick. Sacrifice hit—McCarthy. Stolen bases—Tinker, Wagner. Double plays—Evers and Barry; Leever, Ritchey and Bransfield; Kruger, Bransfield and Pheips. Struck out—By Wicker 5. Passed ball—Phelps. Bases on balls—Off Wicker 5, off Leever 2. Wild pitches—Leever. Time—1:50. Umpire—Johnstone.

Nichols Pitches Two Games.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—Nichols was compelled to pitch both games today. He won the first by superior work. In the second, however, he weakened perceptibly, and was hit hard. Kelley retired on account of illness. Attendance, 11,022. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cincin'ti.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	St. Louis.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Kelley 1.	0	0	2	0	0	Farrell 2.	1	0	1	3	0
Peitz 1.	1	0	5	2	0	Shannon 1.	1	2	4	0	0
Dolan m.	0	0	1	0	0	Beckley 1.	0	0	9	0	0
Sebring r.	0	0	2	1	0	Brain 3.	1	1	1	1	0
Odwell 1.	1	2	3	0	0	Swindells c.	0	1	4	0	0
Steinf't 3.	0	0	1	0	1	Smoot m.	1	1	4	5	0
Corcoran s.	0	0	5	3	0	Dunle'y r.	0	1	2	0	0
Huggins 2.	0	0	1	4	0	Shay s.	0	0	2	1	1
Schlei c.	0	0	6	2	0	Nichols p.	0	0	0	0	1
Hahn p.	0	1	0	2	0						
Totals.	2	3	27	14	1	Totals.	4	11	27	7	2

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	—	4

Two-base hits—Hahn, Odwell. Three-base hit—Smoot. Home run—Brain. Stolen bases—Odwell, Shay, Farrell. Double plays—Schlei and Corcoran, Peitz and Corcoran. First base on balls—Off Hahn 2, off Nichols 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Hahn 1. Struck out—By Hahn 6, by Nichols 3. Time—1:41. Umpire—Zimmer.

SECOND GAME.

Cincin'ti.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	St. Louis.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Peitz 1.	1	1	12	0	0	Farrell 2.	2	1	5	4	0
Dolan m.	2	4	2	0	1	O'Neill 1.	1	0	1	0	0
Sebring r.	1	2	0	0	0	Beckley 1.	1	1	10	0	0
Odwell 1.	0	0	6	5	0	Brain 3.	1	1	3	0	1
Steinf't 3.	0	1	3	2	0	Grady c.	0	1	4	0	0
Corcoran s.	1	3	2	2	0	Smoot m.	0	1	2	1	0
Huggins 2.	0	0	4	2	0	Dunl'vy r.	0	2	1	0	0
Schlei c.	1	1	1	1	1	Shay s.	0	0	1	1	2
Ewing p.	2	2	0	1	0	Nichols p.	0	0	1	0	2
						*Shannon	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	8	14	27	15	4	Totals.	5	8	27	16	3

*Batted for Nichols in ninth.

Cincinnati	1	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	—	8
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—	5

Two-base hits—Beckley, Ewing, Sebring, Corcoran. Three-base hits—Dolan, Ewing. Stolen base—Odwell. Double plays—Ewing, Corcoran and Peitz; Shay, Farrell and Beckley; Farrell, Brain and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Ewing 3, off Nichols 2. Sacrifice hit—Huggins. Hit by pitched ball—By Nichols 1. Struck out—By Ewing 1, by Nichols 1. Wild pitch—Ewing 1. Time—1:42. Umpire—Zimmer.

Pirates to Get Firstbaseman.

It is reported in III league circles that Pittsburgh will purchase Firstbaseman Wright from Springfield. Wright is said to be the best firstbaseman in that league. The championship race closed Saturday and Springfield took the honor. Pitcher Camnitz has been recalled by Pittsburgh, and the Springfield management fears the team will be broken up by the larger leagues, which will take its best players. The New York Nationals have gobbled up Shortstop Neal.

FROM THE COLLEGES.

Capt. Williams of the Princeton track team has induced Wilkins, a pole vaulter of the Lewis institute, Chicago, and Comstock, quarter-mile runner and captain of the Hyde Park High school team of Chicago, to enter Princeton.

C. T. Borg, for two years center on the Nebraska University team, has entered Chicago university and will play on Stagg's team.

James Johnson, quarterback of last year's Carlisle Indian eleven, is ill in Evanston with gastritis. He is to play quarter on the Northwestern eleven this fall.

American Association Games.

Indianapolis, 3; Columbus, 1.
Second game—Columbus, 8; Indianapolis, 0.
Louisville, 6; Toledo, 5.
Second game—Louisville, 7; Toledo, 2, five innings, called on account of darkness.
Minneapolis, 3; Kansas City, 2.
Second game—Minneapolis, 3; Kansas City, 2.
Milwaukee, 8; St. Paul, 2.
Second game—St. Paul, 6; Milwaukee, 2.

Offers Prize to Motor Boat.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—(Special Cable.)—M. Charley, the automobile dealer, announces that he will offer $10,000 as a prize to the first motor boat to cross the Atlantic, from Havre to New York.

SHADYSIDE IS TO PLAY ON FOREIGN FIELDS

Manager Borntraiger Opens Season With Washington H. S. Sept. 23.

PLAYS PITTSBURGH NOV. 19

Carl Borntraeger, manager of the Shadyside academy football team, yesterday said eight games, and possibly nine, will be played this fall by the eleven. Eight games are scheduled and one more, with a school team, of course, will be added. The schedule is:

September 23—Washington High school at Washington, Pa.
October 1—W. and J. academy in Pittsburgh.
October 8—California Normal at California.
October 13—Rayen High school at Youngstown.
October 22—Cleveland Central High school in Pittsburgh.
November 5—University school of Detroit at Detroit.
November 12—Kiskiminitas school at Saltsburg.
November 19—Pittsburgh High school.

The High school game will probably be played at Friendship park, but it has not as yet been determined. Borntraeger has arranged his schedule so that the two hard annual games, Kiski and High school, will wind up the season. An eastern trip was contemplated, but Manager Borntraeger was unable to get dates with Yale Freshmen, Princeton Freshmen or Lawrenceville Prep. school.

Jimmy Dunn Is Working.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Sept. 11.—(Special.)—"Jimmy" Dunn of this city is hard at work training for his coming fight with "Jack" McClelland of Pittsburgh before the South Sharon Athletic club September 20. The men will go 12 rounds instead of 10, as at first agreed. They will weigh in at the ringside at 3 o'clock at 126 pounds. This is the heaviest weight Dunn ever fought at, as his usual weight is 120, but he had to give that to McClelland, who cannot get down to 120.

CARL BORNTRAEGER,
Manager of the Shadyside Academy Football Team.

MOREN VS. SHULTZ.

Young Pitchers Likely to Engage in Hot Bout Today at Homestead.

Lew. Moren and "Toots" Shultz will probably be the important persons in a decidedly warm baseball argument this afternoon at Homestead. Moren will be pitching for Homestead and Shultz for McKeesport. Last year when Moren was with Millvale Shultz beat him for Dravosburg at Dravosburg and recently Shultz shut out Homestead with but one hit. Moren did not pitch this game, but Manager Risher will put him on the rubber this afternoon to "get back the game." Quite a bunch of Shultz' school boy friends will be at the game today.

Wednesday Homestead will play Lew. Wentz' P. A. C. team a double-header at Friendship park. Youngstown plays at Homestead Friday and Saturday.

Pastimes Getting Games.

The Pastime football team will practice this evening at Central park and desire that Gardner and Blair be on hand. Aside from an injury to Capt. Cullison, who had his nose badly injured last week, all the players are in good shape. Pastime will likely open the season with the South Side team October 1 at some local park, presumably the Pittsburgh College grounds. Then Crafton, Pitcairn, Latrobe and other teams will be met. As a final game the Pastime club is willing to meet the Lyceum team at Pittsburgh college. This is a game which always draws a large crowd, as both teams have many friends. Pastime wants to play the Italian team of Connellsville, and would like to hear from the management of the Italian club. For games communicate with Joseph N. Mackrell, manager, 2035 Center avenue, or James McAllister, secretary, Leslie street, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh district of the N. A. of A. H. P. E. held its third young bird race of the season yesterday from Xenia. The lofts reported as follows:

	Yds. a min.
Ernest Fischer	1,044.99
Ernest Fischer	1,036.23
Charles Fassinger	984.84
Albert Greb	940.22
Albert Greb	890.44

The next race will be from Greenfield, Ind., next Sunday.

Yale Stars Out of Game.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 11.—(Special.)—Two more Yale football stars, Halfback Johnny Owsley and Tackle Ralph Kinney, have been put out of the game. Owsley permanently. Doctors have forbidden him to ever enter the gridiron again because of a kick on the head received in a game last year. Kinney is so heavy conditioned in his studies that there is thought to be no chance of his regaining his eligibility this year.

Sharon Schedule for Week.

SHARON, PA., Sept. 11.—(Special.)—Sharon has a hard schedule of games this week. On Monday and Tuesday Warren, O., plays here. On Wednesday Sharon plays at Youngstown. Thursday Ohio Works plays in Sharon. On Friday and Saturday Kane will make its first appearance here this season.

Rain Spoils Chicago Game.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The game between Chicago and Cleveland was called today, after four and one-half innings had been played, on account of rain. No runs.

Monongahela Races.

Trotting, running and pacing events each day of the meeting, which begins Tuesday and runs through Friday. Race train leaves the Union Station at 10:55 a. m., the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie depot at 12:50, city time, and at 7 and 37 minutes after the hour by trolley, which leave from the top of the Knoxville incline. Take any Hill Top and Knoxville trolley car in the city.

LOCAL PIGEONS IN RACE FROM XENIA, O., STATION

The Homestead district of the National association held its third race of the young bird series yesterday from Xenia, O., the 200-mile station. Following is the result.

	Yds. a min.
G. C. Mitchell	1,082.54
Peter Isles	1,072.23
A. K. Grigg	1,069.38
C. A. Allan	1,050.54
R. V. Blankenbuehle	1,022.19
John McClelland	1,026.63
J. N. Freund	1,003.13
H. R. Sims	982.68
James M. Cates	961.41

The silver cup for the champion loft is won by A. K. Grigg, making an average speed of 1,107.51 yards a minute in eight races in the old and young bird series of 1904.

The East End district of the N. F. of American Homing Pigeon Fanciers held its third young bird race of the season from Xenia, O. Results.

Owners. Name of bird.	Yds. a min.
L. G. Fassinger, Twinkle	1,018.45
Wm. Mayberry, West Liberty Boy	986.62
Wm. Mayberry, Pretty Girl	984.46
Harry Fischer, Miss Mayberry	979.27
Harry Fischer, Shamrock, Jr.	876.45
J. M. Fetter, Smoky City	563.11

William Mayberry won a silver cup, given by the club for the best average speed all through the races.

The Pittsburgh district of the N. A. of A. H. P. E. held its third young bird race of the season yesterday from Xenia. The lofts reported as follows:

	Yds. a min.
Ernest Fischer	1,044.99
Ernest Fischer	1,036.23
Charles Fassinger	984.84
Albert Greb	940.22
Albert Greb	890.44

The next race will be from Greenfield, Ind., next Sunday.

BIG CROWD THREATENED TO LYNCH A POLICEMAN

Festivities at a Polish Wedding Followed by Disastrous Results to Sub-Patrolman.

Howard Craig, a sub-patrolman in the Lawrenceville police district, alleged to have been under the influence of liquor, battled with a mob at Forty-eighth and Harrison streets on Saturday night. Several persons were attacked by the policeman and threats of lynching were made by the infuriated crowd. Craig finally was taken to the Lawrenceville police station, while his brother officers held the crowd at bay with revolvers. At a hearing yesterday morning he was fined $10. Several charges are pending against him.

Craig was assigned to duty at a Polish wedding in Hemlock alley and took part in the festivities. About 11 o'clock he left the house and quarreled with Matthew Workman of 4929 Butler street. Craig arrested Workman and two of the man's friends who had objected to his imprisonment. A big crowd followed and Capt. Peter Welsh and a squad of officers started to the scene of the disturbances. It was said that Craig had assaulted Mrs. Ellen O'Brien because she would not move from the sidewalk and this action led the crowd to set up the cry of "Lynch him."

FREDERICKTOWN'S FIRST CHURCH IS DEDICATED

M. E. Congregation's Structure Is Formally Opened—Inscription Stone Laid at Altoona.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

BROWNSVILLE, PA., Sept. 11.—The new Methodist Episcopal church at Fredericktown, the first house of worship in that old settlement, was dedicated today with three services at 11:30 a. m., 2:00 and 7:30 p. m. The pastor, the Rev. J. C. Feitt, preached in the morning. The afternoon service was largely for securing money and at night the Rev. Dr. B. F. Beazell of Blairsville preached the dedicatory sermon. The Rev. J. M. Robinson of the Millsboro C. P. church and the Rev. J. L. Thompson, a retired Methodist Episcopal clergyman of Beallsville, assisted. The music was in charge of Mr. DeGood. Next Sabbath a Sunday school will be organized and church officers chosen. The church is of frame and cost $5,000. The plot of ground was given by John Piersol. The building committee included J. L. Miller, J. F. Boyd, James A. Hawkins, W. C. Litton and C. B. Bosworth. Two thousand dollars was raised this afternoon and the balance of the debt, $500, was pledged this evening.

ALTOONA, PA., Sept. 11.—The inscription stone of the new Simpson Methodist Episcopal church in course of erection here was laid this afternoon in the presence of many people. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. B. C. Connor, the Rev. G. M. Kepfer and other local pastors. Nearly $4,000 was raised toward paying for the edifice.

NEW WILMINGTON, PA., Sept. 11.—The First United Presbyterian congregation is making extensive repairs on its building. The congregation is 100 years old and will celebrate its centennial anniversary this fall. The Rev. R. W. Thompson is the present pastor.

Death of Woman Being Investigated.

GREENSBURG, PA., Sept. 11.—(Special.)—Five prominent Jeannette physicians, deputized by Deputy Coroner Miller, held a post-mortem examination on the body of Mrs. Florence Edith Arbuckle, wife of James Arbuckle and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Husted of Jeannette. Mrs. Arbuckle died yesterday and the five physicians report that her death was caused by an operation. Coroner Wyman will return to hold an inquest into the case tomorrow. The affair is causing a sensation.

Sunday School Institute.

District No. 29 of the Allegheny County Sabbath School association will hold an institute today in the First United Presbyterian church, Wilkinsburg. Mrs. J. C. Brown, elementary superintendent, will preside at the afternoon session. Rev. F. Dean Miller of the Wilkinsburg Calvary Presbyterian church, having charge of the devotional services.

$7.45 Niagara Falls & Return $7.45.
$8.90 Toronto, Ont. & Return $8.90.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Ry.

Excursions every Tuesday during September only, at above rates, tickets good 15 days, trains leave Allegheny depot end 9th St. bridge 9 A. M. and 10 P. M. City time.

BEAVER A. C. WINS FIRST CHAMPIONSHIP GAME

The Beaver A. C. defeated the Greenwoods in the first game of the series for the championship of Allegheny, in the fastest game played this season, on Brunots island. The Beavers were gingered up by the presence of Ben Montgomery of Waynesburg behind the bat. The features were catches by Connors and Strausser. The score:

Beaver.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Greenw'ds	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hilliard 2.	0	2	0	1	1	Ritchey 3.	0	0	1	2	0
Rob'son m.	1	2	4	0	1	Sheron c.	0	0	2	2	0
Cookson s.	0	1	1	5	1	Keenan 1.	0	0	13	0	0
Ifft 3.	0	0	0	2	0	Hughes 1.	0	0	0	0	0
Strausser 1.	0	0	3	0	0	Earnest r.	0	0	3	0	1
Keally 1.	0	1	15	0	0	Hughes s.	1	0	1	4	2
Windis r.	1	1	0	0	0	Allen m.	1	1	2	0	0
Monty'y c.	1	2	4	2	0	Connors 2.	0	1	5	1	1
Donley p.	1	1	0	4	0	Short p.	0	1	0	5	0
Totals.	4	10	27	14	3	Totals.	2	3	27	14	3

Beaver A. C.	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—	4
Greenwoods	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—	2

Two-base hit—Cookson. Sacrifice hit—Hughes. Stolen base—Short, Boyd. Struck out—By Donley 3, by Short 2. Base on balls—Off Short 2. Hit by pitcher—Boyd. Wild pitch—Donley. Umpire—Milt Montgomery. Time—1:50.

The All-Star aggregation failed to break the Martins' winning streak yesterday, they being defeated 8 to 6. Hollis pitched fine ball for the All-Stars until the seventh inning, when his arm became so sore he had to retire in favor of Herron. Score:

Martins.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	All-Star's.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Barrett 1.	1	0	12	3	0	Brown 1.	1	1	1	0	0
McClirk 1.	1	1	0	0	0	Tregasser s.	1	2	0	4	1
Owens c.	1	0	7	1	2	Knabe 1.	1	1	7	1	0
M'Kim m.	2	3	0	0	0	Kesner c.	1	1	11	3	0
Hahne 2.	1	1	3	3	0	Kirk 3.	1	0	2	1	1
Steward 3.	0	1	0	4	3	Herron 2.	1	2	2	1	0
Miller r.	1	1	3	0	0	Wilh'm m.	0	0	0	0	1
Shearer s.	1	2	1	1	2	Wolf r.	0	0	0	0	0
Bechtel p.	0	1	1	4	0	Hollis p.	0	1	1	1	0
Bisel 1.	0	0	0	0	0	Herron p.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	8	8	27	16	7	Totals.	6	8	24	11	3

Martins	0	1	1	0	0	1	5	0	*	—	8
All-Stars	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	—	—	6

Two-base hits—Miller, McGirk, Hollis, Herron, Knabe, Keener. Struck out—By Bechtel 8, by Hollis 7, by Herron 2. First base on balls—Off Bechtel 2, off Hollis 4. Hit by pitched ball—Bisel. Umpires—Kelly and Hahne.

The Riverview A. C. played a double-header at Riverview park yesterday, losing the first to Westlake, 13 to 8, and winning the second, defeating the Stone A. C. 15 to 2. The features of the game were the firstbase playing of Hoven and the pitching and stick work of Fisher, he having two home runs. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Riverview A. C.	3	0	5
Stone A. C.	0	1	1

Home runs—Fisher 2. Three-base hits—Hoven. Struck out—By Fisher 11, by Logue 6. Base on balls—By Fisher 1, by Logue 2. Umpire—Curtin and Maner.

Salem Football Dates.

SALEM, O., Sept. 11.—(Special.)—The football season will probably be opened here October 1 with the Canton eleven. The Salem team has two dates to be played elsewhere, at Warren September 17 and at Geneva college September 24.

"Ling" Moffet Returns Home.

"Ling" Moffet, the interscholastic second-baseman, who finished the season with the Morgantown (W. Va.) team, is home. Morgan-town disbanded Saturday. Moffet is undecided where he will go to school this fall.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

The Prowler club team will practice this evening and the following players are requested to report in uniform not later than 7:30 o'clock: Robson, Garvin, Borland, Rieck, Ades, North, Beam, Cornman, Boyle, Weaver, Foley, Hilliard, Marlowe, Fansnaught, Ittleter, Douglas and McGiffin.

The Pequot team of Allegheny will hold a lawn fete Friday evening on Luty's lawn, Lafayette extension.

The Fosters will practice tomorrow evening at 7:45 o'clock and anyone calling at the clubhouse will be given a trial on the team.

Body of Unknown Man Found.

ALTOONA, Sept. 11.—(Special.)—The body of an unknown man was discovered early this evening standing upright in six feet of water a few yards below the Pennsylvania railroad bridge spanning the Juniata river, which forms the boundary line between Blair and Huntingdon counties, about 20 miles east of here. An engineer of a passing train first noticed the man. The body was taken to Tyrone and is there awaiting identification. A time card on the body shows he may have worked at Mt. Union.

Held Up and Robbed.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., Sept. 11.—(Special.)—As J. J. Crowe, an insurance agent, was passing the packing house of Armour & Co. last night, two men ordered him to keep quiet, forced him into a shed nearby and while one held a revolver at Crowe's head, the other went through his clothing, taking $11 and his watch. With the admonition to "git, and say nothing," the highwaymen shoved Crowe out on the sidewalk and disappeared.

MULLEN IS STRONG AGAINST BROWNS

St. Louis Takes Next Game from Detroit in Six Innings, 7 to 3.

WAS NO GAME AT CHICAGO

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

Detroit	2	St. Louis	1
St. Louis	7	Detroit	3

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	78	48	.619	Cleveland	80	54	.561
New York	76	48	.613	St. Louis	52	72	.419
Philadelphia	69	52	.570	Detroit	52	74	.413
Chicago	72	56	.563	Washington	31	95	.246

GAMES TODAY.

Boston at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Chicago.
New York at Washington.
Detroit at St. Louis.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—St. Louis and Detroit broke even here today in a double-header. Detroit won the first game by a score of 2 to 1, Mullin allowing St. Louis eight hits and striking out five men. Siever was very wild, giving nine men their bases on balls.

The second game was called at the end of the sixth inning on account of darkness. St. Louis knocked Jaeger out of the box in the fourth inning, six making hits and six scoring. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Detroit.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Burkett 1.	0	0	1	0	0	Barrett m.	0	0	5	0	0
Held'k m.	0	2	1	1	0	M'Intyre 1.	0	0	1	0	0
Wallace s.	1	0	3	4	1	Robinson 3.	0	2	4	1	0
Hynes r.	0	1	0	0	0	Hickman 1.	0	1	5	0	0
Jones 1.	0	1	14	0	0	Crawf'd r.	0	0	1	1	0
Padden 2.	0	0	2	1	0	Drill c.	0	1	1	6	2
Moran 3.	0	0	2	4	0	Lowe 2.	0	1	0	2	1
Nance c.	0	1	1	0	0	O'Leary s.	0	1	3	3	0
Siever p.	0	1	1	6	1	Mullen p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals.	1	3	27	15	2	Totals.	2	5	27	9	0

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1
Detroit	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	2

Two-base hit—Robinson. Sacrifice hits—Hickman, O'Leary, Mullen. Stolen bases—Barrett, Hickman. Wild pitches—Siever 2. Bases on balls—Off Siever 9, off Mullen 2. Struck out—By Siever 3, by Mullen 3. Left on bases—St. Louis 6, Detroit 12. Time—1:55. Umpires—King and Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Detroit.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Burkett 1.	1	2	0	0	0	Barrett m.	1	1	1	0	0
Heldr'k m.	1	2	1	0	0	M'Intyre 1.	2	2	0	0	0
Wallace s.	1	1	0	3	0	Cough'n 3.	0	0	1	0	0
Hynes r.	0	1	0	0	0	Hic'man 1.	0	0	7	0	0
Jones 1.	1	1	7	1	0	Crawf'd r.	0	2	0	0	1
Padden 2.	0	1	0	1	1	Berville c.	0	0	3	1	0
Moran 3.	1	0	1	0	1	Lowe 2.	0	0	1	0	0
Sugden c.	1	2	7	0	0	O'Leary s.	0	0	3	7	0
Howell p.	1	1	2	1	0	Jaeger p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Donovan	0	0	0	0	0
						Stoval p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Drill 1.	0	0	2	0	0
Totals.	7	13	18	7	2	Totals.	3	5	18	8	1

*Batted for Jaeger in fifth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	—	7	
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—	3	

Sacrifice hit—Coughlin. Double plays—O'Leary and Hickman. Innings pitched by Jaeger, 4; by Stoval, 2. Passed ball—Sugden. Stolen base—Padden. Hit by pitched ball—Jaeger, Jones. Wild pitch—Jaeger. Bases on balls—Off Jaeger 3, off Stoval 1. Struck out—By Howell 6, by Stoval 1. Time—1:28. Hits off Jaeger, 10; off Stoval, 3. Umpires—King and Dwyer.

Phillippe Wins for Fairmont.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., Sept. 11.—(Special.)—Deacon Phillippe of the Pittsburgh team pitched for the locals today and was responsible for the victory. Fairmont scored from its old time rival, Frostburg. Frock of the Eastern league was in the box for Frostburg. Score:

Fairmont	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Frostburg.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Dero, 3.	0	0	2	0	0	Gunnett 2.	0	0	1	0	0
Wharton c.	1	0	12	3	0	F. Spates s.	0	1	2	5	0
Fisher m.	0	0	1	1	0	Stinkem 3.	1	1	1	0	0
Bryson 1.	0	1	9	0	0	Jackson c.	0	3	8	2	1
Cronin'er s.	1	1	0	3	0	Jackson 1.	0	2	2	0	0
Douglas r.	1

BISHOP C. D. FOSS IN LOCAL PULPIT

Attends the Reopening Services of the Butler Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

ITALIAN HOUSE OF WORSHIP

Bishop Cyrus D. Foss of Philadelphia drew large crowds to the Butler street Methodist Episcopal church yesterday morning upon its reopening after undergoing elaborate repairs. Over $5,000 was spent in new furniture, carpets, paintings and frescoes, and the entire fund with the exception of a few hundred dollars was subscribed by the worshipers at yesterday's service. The Rev. Dr. A. H. Lucas, pastor of Trinity church, Albany, N. Y., and former pastor at the Butler street church, preached last night's sermon. The Rev. Dr. J. P. Marlatt, pastor, who has done much toward securing the improvements for the church, is elated over the congregation's success.

A new Methodist Episcopal congregation was formed yesterday preceding the dedication of Brown chapel in Federal Hill street, Squirrel Hill. It will be known as the Mary S. Brown Memorial Methodist Episcopal church and was organized from the members of the Sunday school which has been conducted since May 8 under the pastoral superintendency of the Rev. Dr. C. V. Wilson of the Ames church, Hazelwood.

The school was started in an old planing mill on Beechwood boulevard with an enrollment of 42 members, which has increased since to 200. At the organization of the church yesterday over 100 members signed the roll. The new chapel, although of a substantial character, will only be used for about a year when it will be abandoned for a handsome stone structure, which will stand at Beechwood boulevard and Hazelwood avenue, an architect being already at work on the plans for the new church. The entire expense of the building will be borne by Capt. S. S. Brown, the church being erected as a memorial to his mother.

Another Church Reopened.

The Ames Mehodist Episcopal congregation reopened its church yesterday, after having been closed for six weeks undergoing repairs. At the morning service a pipe organ, costing $3,000, was dedicated. A liberal contribution toward the organ fund was made by Andrew Carnegie. The Rev. C. V. Wilson preached the sermon. At the evening service the Rev. R. B. Mansell, a former pastor, now of Beaver Falls, occupied the pulpit.

The Emsworth Methodist Episcopal church will dedicate its new pipe organ on Thursday evening with a complimentary recital by Samuel Brown, organist of the Second Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh. He will be assisted by the following vocal soloists: Miss Carrie Enfield, Allegheny; Guy Tudor, Ben Avon and G. Roach, Pittsburgh. The organ cost $1,000 and was erected by the congregation.

The new Italian Roman Catholic Church of the Madonna of Jerusalem at Sharpsburg was dedicated yesterday in the presence of over 2,000 Italians of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The exercises were conducted by Coadjutor Bishop J. F. Regis Canevin, assisted by eight priests of the Pittsburgh diocese. During the afternoon a parade was formed and headed by brass bands, officered by men in uniforms on caparisoned steeds. The procession made its way through the principal streets of the town.

Bishop Canevin Preached.

The English sermon was preached by Bishop Canevin, who spoke of the establishment and growth of the Italian Catholic churches in Pittsburgh and of the appropriate name which had been selected for the Sharpsburg church. A sermon in Italian was preached by the Rev. Father Nicholas DeMita.

The congregation of the Madonna of Jerusalem was organized about three months ago by the Rev. Bonaventure Piscopo of the Pittsburgh apostolate and numbers about 200 hundred Italian families of Sharpsburg, Millvale, Etna, Lawrenceville, Aspinwall, Harmarville and surrounding townships. In 30 days they raised $4,000 to make a payment on the church building, which they had purchased from the First Presbyterian church of Sharpsburg, for $14,000. The church is a two-story structure situated in Main street, Sharpsburg.

LESSONS FROM BASEBALL INSPIRED TIMELY SERMON

The Rev. L. H. Ruge Draws Comparisons Between Ball Playing and Earnest Religious Endeavor.

The baseball field and the ups and downs of the national game supplied the inspiration for one of the most timely sermons of the year yesterday. The Rev. L. H. Ruge, pastor of the First Congregational church, Allegheny, found unique comparisons between good ball playing and upright Christian living. Amid the cheers of the spectators, this text was suggested: "They helped everyone 'his neighbor; and everyone said to his brother, be of good cheer." Isaiah xli:6. He said in part:

That is what we call in baseball phraseology good team work. A baseball field is hardly the place for a preacher's study, and yet it was there I got the inspiration for this Sunday morning's discourse. One of the players on this particular afternoon was not distinguishing himself, but rather extinguishing himself. His team-mates said nothing but encouraging words, but the onlookers—always the critics—by the way, in everything—began to criticise. But one cheerful soul said: "He'll do all right in a little while." One such cheerful voice, be it on a baseball field or on the great field of human endeavor, is worth more than all the others put together. Be to the stimulus, not only of the ordinary plodder, but the man of genius as well.

But why not applaud every brilliant effort, whether successful or not? The value of the word of cheer is the incentive it adds to the effort. A successful achievement no longer needs encouragement, but the effort to achieve success does. Let a man fail, no matter how nobly he has striven to win, and there is nothing hushed so quickly as the word of cheer. We often forget a man's good work in a single defeat. A baseball team may win the highest honors in our national game for three years in succession, but let it fail the fourth year and the crowd finds faults. So many a man, year after year, may struggle successfully with the evil forces of a natural tendency or temperament and we say, it is well; but let him fall in a single struggle and we forget the struggles of many years. A man may appear weak in a single hour who is the veteran of many a war against sin and self. We are told to live above all incentive from without, and I am told that there is a player on the Pittsburgh team who, like a great man of old, "encourages himself." Wise man!

One of the sweetest ingredients of all labor is appreciation for every honest effort. The wife at her daily drudgery feels her wells of joy drying up unless her work is appreciated. A husband loses heart unless the family take his self-sacrificing bread-winning as something more than his duty. The boy behind his book, the woman behind the broom, the man behind the forge, the lever, the press, the desk, or the man behind the bat, everyone needs the word of cheer.

The industrial problem is solved by sunshine. The gracious words that fell from the Master's lips were a part of the "more abundant life" he brought to humanity. Working in crowded ranks through the dust and heat and tedium of the day, if some one will only speak the encouraging word, the whole dull scene will change as if by magic.

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IT IS A FEARFUL THING TO FALL INTO THE HANDS OF THE LIVING GOD

Pastor C. T. Russell of Allegheny Addresses a Large Audience at New Albany, Ind.

STUDY OF PLAN OF THE AGES

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW ALBANY, IND., Sept. 11.—Pastor C. T. Russell of Allegheny, Pa., addressed a large audience here today at 3 p. m. on "God's Oath-Bound Covenant to Abraham and His Seed." His evening discourse is herewith reported in full. He goes from here to St. Louis, but is to be in Allegheny next Sunday. He said:

I choose for my text the words of the apostle: "It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God." Heb. x:31.

There are two things about this text that are sure to strike the reflective mind as very peculiar until the reasoner has made some progress in the study of the plan of the ages. First of all he will say to himself, "Ah, how strange! If God is the good, loving being which the scriptures everywhere represent Him to be, why should it be a fearful thing to fall into His hands? Should we not prefer to fall into the hands of the Lord rather than into the hands of man or into other hands?" The second question arising in such a mind is "How could we fall into God's hands? Are we not His creatures? And as such are we not already in His hands? And is it not impossible for us to take ourselves out of His hands? And if these things be so, where is the consistency of this inspired declaration of the apostle—"It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God." Such arguments are sound—they cannot be contradicted. But the facts can be explained in full accord with them.

Taking the last question first: We agree that the world of mankind is in the hands of God, that Adam was his creature and that all of Adam's descendants likewise were in the hands of the Creator. Because of disobedience the Creator sentenced them all to death, and they are still in His hands as convicts, going day by day, hour by hour, minute by minute, to execution—"The wages of sin is death." It is true, then, that the world cannot fall into the hands of the living God, but it is also true that the apostle is not writing to the world at all about nor respecting the church. The Church of Christ has, in the scriptures, a plane or standing in the divine plan, separate and distinct from that of the world. The Lord's words on this subject are, "If the world hate you, ye know that it hated Me before it hated you. If ye were of the world, the world would love his own; but ye are not of the world, for I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you." John xv:18-19.

But does not the apostle say that "of one blood God created all the families of the earth?" And if so, how can the church, gathered out of every nation, people, kindred and tongue, have a different standing before God from that of the remainder of the world? The apostle does so state and we agree, quoting again from his words, "We are children of wrath even as others." But consecrated believers, "the church of the living God whose names are written in heaven," are no longer children of wrath, no longer part of the world; they have been officially translated or taken over from the family of Adam to the family of God. In the language of the scriptures they have been begotten again to new hopes, new aims, new objects, new ambitions, a new relationship to God. It is this class and not the world that the apostle is addressing in our text. To these "New creatures in Christ Jesus," to whom "old things are passed away and all things have become new"—to these it would be a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. II. Cor. v:17.

New Creatures in Christ.

This expression, "New creatures in Christ Jesus," is full of meaning. It signifies that this class, the church, "whose names are written in heaven," have no individual standing before God, separate and apart from the world; their standing, their justification, their peace with God, their acceptance as children of God, is based upon their union with Christ. As the apostle declares, we are "accepted in the beloved," not personally. The scriptures set forth the Lord Jesus to be the great Mediator through whom those who believe on Him, trust Him, obey Him according to their ability, are reckoned as having passed from death unto life, from imperfection to perfection—although this great change has not yet taken place in them, but is merely hoped for on the basis of the divine promise to be fulfilled in the resurrection morning.

Many in perplexity ask: Why is there need of a mediator if God is love and has sympathy toward his creatures? Why not deal with them directly, forgiving their sins and accepting them to himself as an earthly parent would do? Surely an earthly parent would not require his returning prodigal son to come through a mediator and refuse to accept him otherwise. Why, then, should God so deal with us? We answer that in our dealings with our fellows and with our children we are to remember that both are imperfect. Hence it would not be right for us to attempt to deal with one another on the basis of absolute justice, absolute righteousness. Our dealings must be on the basis of love and compassion, even as we hope to obtain mercy of the Lord as it is written, He shall obtain no mercy who shows no mercy. No other course would be reasonable for us. But with God matters are totally different. In the first place His dealing with our race took place over 6,000 years ago when it, as represented in the first pair, was perfect in the mental and moral image of the Creator. In our first parents the race was tested respecting its obedience and loyalty to the Creator. Disobedience brought its penalty—sin, degradation and death, mental, moral and physical blemishes, resulting in destruction. That was a fearful experience. We are all witnesses to it still, for, as the apostle declares, "The whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now."

While the very essence of the divine character is declared to be love, there are other elements equally necessary, namely, justice, wisdom, power. While divine sympathy and love were unquestionably moved toward humanity from the very beginning of the execution of the penalty, "Dying, thou shalt die," nevertheless divine wisdom and justice forbade the exercise of divine love in any manner that would conflict with wisdom and justice. For instance, divine wisdom would properly rule that if the Almighty were to break His word and lift the penalty of death from the condemned ones, not only would it not be right so to do, but it would furnish a bad lesson for mankind in the future, for they could say that if God could violate His terms on one occasion, He could with equal propriety repeat such exercises of mercy, and thus to some extent God would become participeps criminis—a sharer in sin by countenancing it.

Furthermore, this would be establishing a bad precedent, a wrong precedent in the sight of the entire universe. As the myriads of holy angels would look on and perceive that God could thus countenance sin and that He did lift from the sinner the death penalty he had pronounced on him, it would be a suggestion that every holy angel would have a similar right to expect divine clemency for once at least. It would be tantamount to saying that God did not object to each of His creatures indulging once his sin—that He was willing to pass by, overlook, forgive one transgression for each. What a lowering of the divine standard of righteousness on God's part this would have been in the sight of all His intelligent creatures! Wisdom, therefore, forbade the exercise of clemency in the case of God's arraigned. Justice forbade that their sin of disobedience should be forgiven them, forbade that they should be restored by the Almighty to the Garden of Eden and all the privileges previously enjoyed. Wisdom insists that the death penalty, being once stated and having been merited, must not only be pronounced, but must be executed.

Divine justice, too, had a voice in the matter, declaring that the standard of righteousness as a condition for eternal life must be maintained—that for God to cancel the penalty would mean a violation of justice upon the part of Him Who is the author of justice and Whose will is the standard of justice. Such a thought of such a forgiveness of sin and annulling of its penalty could not, therefore, be entertained by the Almighty—no, not for an instant.

But divine love had another plan, with which divine justice and divine wisdom could and did fully concur; and that plan the scriptures tell us was formulated before the foundation of the world—long before the creation of our first parents, whose fall into sin was foreseen. The remedy which love arranged for the recovery of the sinner and for the annulment of his death sentence was through the death of a substitute for Adam. If a substitute for Adam could be found who would pay Adam's penalty, justice could make no objection to Adam having another trial, for its claims would be met by his substitute. This was exactly the divine plan and what occurred when the Lord Jesus gave Himself as man's ransom-price or substitute—when He died the "just for the unjust."—I Pet., iii., 18.

Of course no member of Adam's race could be his substitute, because all had shared in his fall; and, all being imperfect, were themselves under condemnation of justice. The Prophet Job expresses this matter clearly, saying: "Who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean? Not one." (Job, xiv., 4.) Again, we read: "None of them can by any means redeem his brother, nor give to God a ransom for him." (Psa., xxxxix., 7.) Thus it came that it was necessary under the divine decree that the Savior of men should be a being whose life was not tainted by Adam's sin, and yet must be a member in some way of the human family and associated with it—in order that God might be just and yet be the justifier of him that believeth in Jesus.—Rom., iii., 26.

It was to fill this requirement of justice that our great Lord and Master left the heavenly courts, laying aside His glory, permitting his life to be transferred, so that, in due time, he was born as the babe of Bethlehem. Thus he who was rich for our sakes became poor—that we through his poverty might be made rich. II. Cor., viii.,9.) We have not the time on this occasion to consider the modus operandi by which this transfer from the heavenly plane to the earthly plane of being took place and yet maintained the purity, the perfection, the holiness of the child and subsequently of the man Christ Jesus. This showing of how, though born of an imperfect mother, our Lord was undefiled by sin and imperfection—was "holy, harmless, undefiled and separate from sinners"—many of you already have in print, and others who desire it can readily obtain it in the fifth volume of the Millennial Dawn series.

Our Lord Jesus "poured out His soul unto death"—"He made His soul an offering for sin"—He substituted in death His soul or being in exchange for the condemned soul or being of Father Adam; and in redeeming Adam, who was the one under sentence of justice, He redeemed the entire race of Adam which was sharing his sentence. Thus, in brief, we have an outline of the atonement for sin which God purposed, provided, accomplished. Our Lord gave Himself up and was put to death in the flesh as "the man Christ Jesus," as the ransom for the man Adam and his entire family and inheritance. But the Father, in harmony with His previous engagements, would not allow His obedient Son to suffer loss through this great transaction. The Father could not restore His Son—the human nature without annulling the ransom-price paid to justice, and thus annulling the redemption of humanity; but neither was this desirable any way, for had Jesus been restored by resurrection to human nature it would have been an everlasting perpetuation of the "poverty" of Him Who previously had been "rich" and Who became "Poor" for our sakes. The Father, on the contrary, raised our Lord Jesus from the dead not to human conditions, neither to angelic conditions, but to the most glorious of all conditions, to the divine nature—"far above angels and principalities and powers, and every name that is named" (Eph. i. 21.) Thus the work of our Lord Jesus not only secured to mankind the unspeakable gift of eternal life, but it secured to Him the highest of all glory and honor and dominion and power—next to the Father, in the Father, in the Father's throne.—Phil. ii. 9; Psa. ii. 9.

The scriptures represent this great transaction from various standpoints, just as we may take photographs of a great building or of a city from various standpoints. One of these pictures of our Lord's work represents Him as having "bought" the whole world with His precious blood—represents Him as having become the purchaser of Adam and his entire family of now some 20,000,000,000, all seriously impaired, mentally, morally and physically, and the vast majority of them in the great prison-house of death, in the tomb. The purchaser may do what He wills with His own, and His will on the subject is in exact accord with the Father's will, for He came to do the will of Him that sent Him and to finish His work. In harmony with the Father's will the Son now takes possession of just so many of the human family purchased as the Father draws to Him. His declaration is, "No man can come unto Me except the Father, who sent Me draw Him; and he that cometh unto Me I will in no wise cast out."

The remainder of the world of mankind are, therefore, not at all included in this present dealing with the church of believers selected from the world, and with whom the great Redeemer began to deal, shedding forth upon such believers at Pentecost the holy spirit, thus accepting them according to the Father's plan, in this figure, as members of His own body, of which He is the head. It is in line with this illustration that the apostle declares that we, as members of the body of Christ, should recognize one another and appreciate the fact that every member of this elect church represents, to some extent, the Head, so that the hands cannot say to the feet, I have no need of you and vice versa. (I. Cor. xii:12-27.) Under another illustration the Lord represents these called-out ones, these believers, these followers of His footsteps, as being a chaste virgin church espoused to Him, by and by, at the close of this dispensation, to become His bride and joint heir in all the glorious things and experiences of eternity.

Believers in Christ's Hands.

It is to this class of called-out ones, to this church class, that the apostle addresses the words of our text. They are not in the hands of the Father, but reckonedly are in the hands of the Son for mercy's sake. If each believer were recognized of the Father separately and individually, then each one of them separately and individually would come under the law of the universe, the same that applies to the angels, the same applied to Adam in his perfection—namely, "The wages of sin is death." These now creatures in Christ, not yet being perfect, would if in the Father's hands, subject to His inflexible law of do and live, fail to do and die, would all be sure of condemnation, because, however changed are their natures, however transformed their wills, however they are seeking to walk not after the flesh but after the spirit, nevertheless they still have, as the apostle declares, this treasure of the new mind, the new heart, the new will, in the old earthen vessels, in the blemished body, and cannot do the things that they would.

It is only in him, therefore, that we not only needed to be redeemed from the original sentence of death, but that we needed also to have our Redeemer's merit over us as an imputed robe of righteousness to cover our defects and blemishes, until such a time as having been trained in the school of Christ, having learned of Him, we finally have His approval and the Father's approval in the attitude of our hearts toward sin and toward righteousness, and that in the resurrection we shall be clothed upon with the new bodies unblemished by sin and imperfection in the which we can and will delight to do the divine will perfectly. Until that time we must abide in the hands of the Mediator, receive His schooling and assistance and preparation for a share in the first resurrection, to be His joint heirs in the kingdom. Then our Lord, our head, our bridegroom, will present His faithful "little flock" before the Father "faultless," (Jude 24), in which condition they will have the Father's full approval and will no longer be of condemnation at his hands.

Now note how the apostle's words are addressed in the context to this class that now take heed while in the school of Christ to make use of all the blessings and opportunities afforded them and to cultivate the fruits and graces of the spirit, so that they may be meet for the kingdom, ready for the resurrection change. In verse 23 he tells us that such must hold fast the profession of their faith without wavering; they must not only have this faith in their hearts, but in their lives, whatever it may cost them so to do in the way of the world's opposition and scorn. In verse 24 he tells us that all these pupils in the school of Christ should be studying continually the development of character, of love, and seeking to provoke one another to love. In verse 25 he tells us of the expediency of assembling ourselves together with those of like precious faith for mutual upbuilding and assistance in the heavenly life; and he intimates that as the great time of trial and testing is the end of this gospel age draws nearer and nearer there will be more need for the Lord's true people to have contact with each other, doing all in their power to uphold one another. In verse 26 he points out that for this class to enter willfully into sin would be an evidence that they had lost the spirit of holiness, that they had died to the new life, and he assures us that such need look no farther for mercy or favor from the Lord. His declaration does not in any sense of the word touch the world. It applies solely to the called-out class, the new creation who "have received the knowledge of the truth."

If Consecrated Believers Sin Wilfully.

For those of this class to sin with wilful intention and deliberation, the apostle shows, would mean that they were fit subjects for the second death. Not only so, but he assures us that the interest of such in the sacrifice for sins is at an end—they have their share of the merit of Christ's atonement and misuse it. We cannot hope anything for them, but can only look forward to the divine judgment against them, which will devour and destroy them in the second death as adversaries of God.

In verse 28 the apostle points out that this dealing with the church of Christ was illustrated and typified in the shadowy types of the law. As Moses was the typical mediator to Reshly Israel, so Christ is the antitypical mediator to spiritual Israel, and as those who despised Moses' law died without mercy, those who despise the law of the antitypical Moses, we may be sure, shall have still more severe punishment if they by wilful sin show that they despise the spirit of God's grace if they count the blood of Christ by which they were redeemed a common, ordinary thing, and in general exhibit a lack of appreciation for the privileges and blessings conferred by God through the great Redeemer.

We must remember, however, that the apostle's words refer to a class that has been "begotten again," that has received a clear knowledge of the truth, and that in the face of these favors turn from the Lord and His gracious provisions. The punishment upon the natural Israelite who despised Moses' law was death, and the penalty upon the spiritual Israelite who despised the law of the anti-typical Mediator will be death—second death. This second death will be much "sorer"—that is, more severe, more destructive a penalty—than the one inflicted against those who disobeyed Moses' law, because the latter being typical, the individual merely died as he would have done anyway, to have his opportunity in due time, with the remainder of mankind, to secure the general blessings secured to all by the death of the great Mediator, Jesus; but the severer penalty for these will be the second death, from which there will be no recovery—no resurrection.

In verse 30 the apostle fortifies his argument by quoting the word of the Lord, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord," and again, "The Lord shall judge (test) His people." The suggestion is that all who profess faith in Christ, who profess a love for righteousness, profess to be tired of sin and ready to abandon it, profess to accept Christ as their Redeemer and to make full consecration of their lives to Him—these will all be tested as respects the genuineness of their professions. And if any of these through wilful sin and through repudiation of the Lord's counsel and assistance and provisions, or if they reject Jesus as their Mediator by denying that He bought them with His precious blood, if they insist on appealing the case to the Father, ignoring the only name given under heaven and among men whereby we must be saved, they will have come to the testing point before they are ready for it, and their experience will be what our text declares, "It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God."

It is fearful for any of these who have been lifted out of the world and accepted Christ and have their standing in Him and under the robes of His righteousness—it is a fearful thing for them by repudiating the Redeemer, to fall out of the hands of mercy's representative, Jesus, into the hands of Jehovah's justice. It is sure to condemn them, it will mean their destruction, the second death, from which there will be no redemption, no resurrection, no recovery of any kind.

Personal Application of the Text.

Let us apply the lesson, dear friends, very closely to our own hearts. We, in company with all the Lord's dear people of this gospel age, have been greatly favored by Him in the forgiveness of our sins, in our adoption into His family, in our begettal of the holy Spirit, in our instruction through the word, in our fellowship of spirit and the leading and guidance and instruction and corrections of divine providence as the members of the house of sons under the control of the great Son, the Lord, our Redeemer. Let us see to it that we follow His counsel, that we walk in His steps, that we may attain the great blessing of joint heirship with Him in the kingdom. Let us see to it that in no sense of the word shall we, either by word or act or thought, repudiate the necessity and efficacy of the great atonement sacrifice by which we were "bought," and under which we have already become participants in the favors of the new covenant. To such the Apostle Peter declares, "An entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.—2 Pet. i:11.

Just another word respecting the application of the principles of our text to the world in the next age, in the millennium, when the world in general will be on trial. Under the new covenant fleshly Israel, yea, all the nations of the earth, will be transferred from the hands of justice, wherein they are suffering the penalty for sin, "Dying thou shalt die," to the hands of mercy, our Lord Jesus being the representative of the Father's mercy toward the imperfect race who need the mercy, and whom in harmony with the divine plan, He "bought" with His own precious blood. We well know that many Christians deny that the world in general was bought with the blood of Christ, and claim that only Christians were thus redeemed. But we might quote many scriptures to the effect that "Jesus Christ, by the grace of God, tasted death for every man," and that this is to be "testified in due time." (I Tim. ii:6.) One text in particular is emphatic—it reads: "He is a propitiation for our (the church's) sins, and not for ours only but also for the sins of the whole world." (I John ii:2.) The world's time for getting its share of the blessings through Christ will be the millennial age—after the church class has been called out, tested, tried, sifted, and the overcomers have inherited the kingdom and joint heirship with our Lord in His millennial work and glory.

During the millennial age the Mediator, Christ (head and body), will have sole and absolute control of the world. At the close of this gospel age this great King is to "take to Himself His great power" and begin the reign of which the apostle speaks (I Cor. xv:25) saying: "He must reign until He hath put all enemies under His feet. The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death." The transfer of the world from the hands of justice to the hands of Christ means the ending of the "curse," the ending of the death penalty against our race. But while the penalty will be ended, while justice will no longer be requiring the death of mankind, while Christ's kingdom will be in power for the very purpose of blessing and uplifting mankind out of the sin and death conditions to the full perfection of life. And all that was lost, nevertheless mankind will still be "bruised by the fall," and still be imperfect and weak in the flesh and liable to sin; and it will require the entire work of the millennial age in the way of instructions and chastisements and blessings to help them out of their demoralization and imperfection. Hence the millennium is called the "times of restitution of all things which God hath spoken by the mouth of all the holy prophets since the world began." (Acts iii:19-21.)

However, should any part of the world during the millennial age persistently, knowingly, wilfully refuse to obey the great King and to walk in the ways of righteousness, they will be cut off in the second death—that is to say, they will fall from favor, fall into the hands of justice and immediately be pronounced unworthy of life, and die the second death. At the close of the millennial age, when all who have given heed to the message of the great King and who have availed themselves of the glorious opportunities of His mercy and assistance, will be turned over to the Father perfect. Then the mediatorial kingdom of Christ shall terminate, as the apostle declares: "He must reign until He hath put all enemies under His feet. * * * And when all things are subdued unto Him then shall the Son also Himself be subject unto Him that put all things under Him, that God may be all in all." Then will be the end of the plan of salvation, when Christ shall have delivered up the kingdom to God, even the Father—when He shall have put down all rule and authority and power.—I Cor., xv.:24-26.

With the mediatorial benefits of Christ thus withdrawn, the world of mankind will be in the hands of the living God. But that need not be to them a "fearful thing," because the great Mediator during the period of His long reign will have blessed them and restored them to absolute perfection, in which condition they will be in some respects like Adam in his perfection, except that they will have a much wider range of experience and knowledge. Then the Father's law will test them, and if any of them be found in the slightest degree disloyal the penalty upon such will be the sentence of death, as it was in the case of Adam, only this time it will be the second death, from which there will be no hope of recovery.—Rev., xx.:10.

Coming back now to a consideration of our own standing in the present time and to the primary application of the apostle's words in our text, we have the picture of our own weaknesses and helplessness on account of the fall and our share in it by heredity. Our new minds are indeed willing and anxious to do the divine will, but our flesh is weak, and therefore how to perform perfectly we find not. But God has provided for us the great refuge in His Son, respecting which we sometimes sing with the poet:

"Safe in the arms of Jesus."

We are safe so long as we "abide in Him." We would be unsafe the moment we would depart from Him by departing from His counsel in respect to sin and our proper attitude toward it; for step by step the tendency would be toward death—the second death. We would not say that none who have taken steps forward walking after the flesh, after they have become the Lord's people, may not be chastened and forgiven and restored to divine favor and mercy; but we do say that "the end of that way is death;" and that whoever is wise will seek to avoid any step in that direction. There is another way of departing from the Lord equally reprehensible with that of walking after sins; namely, to abandon faith in Him, to reject Him as our Saviour, and to reject also His work of grace on our behalf as the great and only channel of divine mercy. To thus cut ourselves off from Christ by losing faith in Him as our Redeemer is to cut ourselves off from the divine mercy which He represents—"Neither is there salvation in any other." Beloved friends, let us hold fast the confidence of our rejoicing firm unto the end. Faithful is He Who hath called us, Who also will do for us exceedingly and abundantly more than we could ask or think—if we abide in Him.

MINISTERS TALK ON BLUE LAWS

Fate of the Sabbath Observance Association's Crusade to Be Decided Today.

HOTEL MEN MAKE OBJECTIONS

The fate of the Allegheny County Sabbath Observance association's blue law crusade will be decided at a joint meeting this afternoon of the members of the local ministerial associations. Yesterday two detectives employed by Fowers T. Gamble were at work in the suburbs, gathering evidence against the keepers of small shops who kept their front doors open, but no effort will be made to proceed with prosecutions, unless the ministers indorse the movement by receiving the association's report with a favorable vote. Druggists, fruit dealers and proprietors of cigar stands kept their places of business open as usual.

The presence of two detectives from Philadelphia hampered the work of the blue law agents, but it is not known for what purpose the strangers gathered their testimony, or why they made photographs of the shops which had been kept open. The eastern detectives intend leaving the city this morning, and it was stated that they would return next Sunday, if the crusade is continued.

The druggists are not the only persons who have been aroused by the Sabbath Observance association. Hotelkeepers are complaining and business men in other lines of trade oppose the crusade.

"Pittsburgh is the laughing stock of the people all over the country," said Frank A. Brobst, proprietor of the Hotel Lincoln. "Pittsburgh is reputed to be one of the most orderly cities in the United States on Sunday, and the fact that efforts are being made to instill Puritan ideas at this late day is taken as a joke. In no city are the hotels more strict in observing the restrictions of the liquor laws and it costs us a considerable proportion of our most profitable trade. However, I regard the Pennsylvania liquor laws as very good and have always insisted on their being rigidly observed in my house, but when the crusaders come in and say that the cigar stands should be closed and that people cannot go around the corner and buy a glass of soda water on a hot day, it is driving a good thing to extremes. Few commercial travelers remain in Pittsburgh on Sunday, and if the cigar stands are closed, the hotels practically will be empty on that day.

"If the Sabbath Observance association wants to enact real reform that would be beneficial, why does it not close the speakeasies which flourish here? It seems that the crusaders are dodging real evils and are putting the burden of their trouble-making on the backs of the poor shopkeepers."

CLOSING RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN TWO CITY PARKS

The closing religious services of the season in Schenley park and West park, Allegheny, were held last night and both were attended by big audiences. At West Park Bartley's Military band and Miss Anita Rio with the chorus led by B. F. Butts, formed the attraction in the way of special music. The same service, with the Homestead Library band, was given at Schenley park. Short sermons were preached by the Rev. S. Edward Young. Services next Sunday will be held in Highland park with the Braddock Library band and Alexander Bevan as soloist.

Puffingberg's Relatives Found.

Relatives of Frank Puffingberg, who was killed at Brown station on the Baltimore & Ohio, Friday night, have been found. He leaves a wife and five children at Barnsdale and the body will be shipped to that place.

We Know What

Is going to happen to the little boy who is stuffing himself with green apples. A grown man couldn't be induced to try that experiment; and yet the grown man will overload himself with indigestible food for which he will pay a greater penalty than colic. It is this careless and thoughtless eating which is the beginning of stomach trouble and all its painful consequences.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures dyspepsia and other forms of "stomach trouble." It restores the weak and run-down man or woman to sound health.

"Some time has elapsed since I have written you in regard to the treatment I have been taking under your instructions," says Mr. E. P. Cingmars, of Minneapolis, Minn. "When first I commenced taking your remedies I was under treatment of a well-known specialist in this city (and had been for four months), for catarrh, and especially stomach trouble and I was rapidly getting worse. Got so bad that I could not eat anything that did not distress me terribly, and I was obliged to quit taking the doctor's treatment entirely. I was greatly reduced in flesh. As a last resort I wrote to you and stated my case and, after receiving your instructions I improved and covered them closely. After taking five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and one vial of his 'Pleasant Pellets' I commenced to improve, and decided to continue the medicines and observe instructions regarding hygienic treatment. It is now nearly six months since I commenced your treatment and I can say that I am well and never felt better in my life. Am very grateful to you for what your medicine has done for me."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness and sick headache.

DIAMOND WHITE LEAD

Equals every point of merit that good White Lead should possess—extreme fineness, whiteness and durability. Costs you $20 per ton less than trust brands. Write for circular.

THOMPSON & CO.,
Linseed Oil, Paint and Color Makers,
Allegheny, Pa.
Established 1847.

Union Fruit Auction Co.

will sell Monday, Sept. 12th, at 9:00 a. m.: 4 cars New York and Ohio Grapes. Cars can be inspected on track 3, Produce Yard, Twenty-first street. Division and sale will be held at the cars. At 10:00 a. m., 2 cars Tokay and Malaga Grapes, 2 cars Italian Prunes, 1 car Fancy Colorado Peaches, 1 car Fancy 300 Lemons, 3 cars Apples and Pears.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1871
WHITNEY, STEPHENSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
Offices, Frick Building,
ALL FACILITIES.
J. P. Morgan & Co.'s letters of credit, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne's travelers cheques.

Multiplying Your Chances

With only a $50.00 account on my books you may win, between now and January 1, from $1,000 to $6,000 in addition to the profits on your deals.

That is how my methods multiply your chances of success.

Send for my booklet "About Stocks" and for particulars of my $6,000 offer.

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STOCKS, BONDS AND GRAIN.
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in complete four-page newspaper form, also containing our "Daily Market Letter," the financial news of the world. Our 400-page "Guide to Investors," also sent free upon request. The combination enables the dealer for cash or upon margin to keep well informed, which is half the battle when interested in Wall Street.

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Are you taking advantage of it? We will carry stocks on margin for you in large or small amounts. Send for our Daily Letter and Income value, mailed from

E. B. JENKINS & CO., Inc.,
Bankers and Brokers,
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In the one spot 38 years.—
Daniel McCaffrey's Sons Co.
Leading Hay and Grain Dealers.
716-718 Fifth ave.

I. W. SCOTT & CO. SEEDS.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, POULTRY SUPPLIES.
5 Union Street, 514 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WANTED.

Agents.

AGENTS—A profitable mail order business; costs 1c to produce; sells for 25c; my drawings for last week were $24; secret revealed for 10c; entirely new; remits enormous; field clear. B. Hansen & Co., 1510 Van Buren st., Wilmington, Del.

AGENTS wanted to sell the very latest and ONLY placket fastener and skirt supporter combined; just patented; send for circulars and terms. The New York Placket Fastener Co. (Limited), 314 Fort st., west, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS—Make 500 per cent selling our housekeepers' favorite and other fast sellers; one agent made $1,021.44 in 10 weeks; another $21.10 in an hour; why work for small wages? You make nice profits; free sample. American Machine Co., Dept. 22, Kalamazoo, Mich.

AGENTS wanted; our hand-cleaning paste sells to all mechanics; popular prices; large profits; resells twice a month. One agent sold 75 boxes in three days in factory where he is employed. Sample, 10 cents. Chaffee & Copeland, Bridgeport, Conn.

INVENTORS'—Have you any article you want manufactured? If so, send me sample or drawing, sample preferred, to estimate from. W. G. Schultz, 118-120 Longworth st., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS wanted, experienced, for books and premium concern; salary and commission; will guarantee work till New Year's. Call or address 346 State st., New Haven, Conn.

AGENTS AND DEALERS' Roosevelt or Parker campaign watch fobs. 35c DOZEN; SAMPLE, 10c. Williams, 21-23 Ann st., New York.

$600 PER MONTH for one-minute churn; greatest wonder of the age; exclusive territory. Cincinnati Vending Machine Co., 37, Cincinnati, O.

Male Help.

A MANUFACTURING concern desires a person living in city, town or village, for a special work; $15 per week for one that is active, reliable and honest; a good, steady position; give age. Royal Fire Extinguisher Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

ANY intelligent person may earn $10 to $100 monthly in spare time corresponding for newsp

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

ARABELLA ST., 324, Knoxville—Two rooms and small kitchen, completely furnished for housekeeping; rent reasonable to nice people.

BEDFORD AVE., 1013, near Roberts—Neatly furnished room; all conveniences; handy location.

BIDDLE AVE., 209, Wilkinsburg—Large furnished alcove room; private family; location unsurpassed; convenient to city. Meals optional.

BIDDLE AVE., 440, Wilkinsburg—Two furnished or unfurnished light housekeeping rooms; bath, laundry.

BOQUET ST., 3234—Two front furnished rooms, all conveniences, gentlemen preferred; take Atwood car.

BROWNSVILLE AVE., 168—Rooms, light housekeeping, best location in Pittsburgh; gas, bath, $2.50; rooms for men, $1.25.

BEDFORD AVE., 2034—One well lighted room to let.

COR. WYLIE AVE. AND VINE ST., 1600—Nicely furnished, large front room, two gentlemen.

FIFTH AVE., 3307—One large, also smaller, very pleasant, nicely furnished rooms; modern house, good locality; instantaneous hot water.

FIFTH AVE., 3926—Nicely furnished suite, three rooms; complete for housekeeping.

FIFTH AVE., 4208—Rooms at moderate prices, with board. Bell 'phone 793 R. Schenley.

FIFTH AVE., 3520—Two nice rooms, furnished, housekeeping; front, second floor; all conveniences.

FLAT—Nice little 4-room flat; bath; second floor; $14; Montclair st., near Greenfield and Hazelwood ave. (boulevard); 5 minutes to Homestead; 25 to Pittsburgh. Inquire Allegheny Butter Co., second floor Pittsburgh market.

FURNISHED large alcove front room; location unsurpassed; no other roomers; convenient to city; meals optional. 209 Biddle ave., Wilkinsburg.

GIST ST., 104, off 1900 Fifth—Elegantly and newly furnished rooms, all conveniences.

GRANT ST., 518—Furnished rooms and lodging for colored gentlemen; reasonable rates.

GRANT ST., 534—Rooms with board for respectable gentlemen only; table boarders.

HALKET ST., 311—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences. 'Phone 403-J Schenley; gentlemen preferred.

LORRAINE PLACE, 206—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences. M'NAIR ST., 415, Wilkinsburg, near Kelley—Large alcove front room; reasonable; all conveniences.

MAIN ST., 358, Lawrenceville—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping; room with or without board.

MARIA ST., 1318—Furnished room, board if desired.

MILL ST., 1612, Wilkinsburg—Furnished room, for lady or gentleman; bath, conveniences; nice situation; $6.00 per month.

MOULTRIE ST., 140—Large first floor room, neatly furnished; every convenience; gentlemen.

OAKLAND AVE., 215—Three furnished rooms, single or en suite, with board; also table boarders.

OAKLAND AVE., 347—One large front room; nicely furnished; all conveniences; terms reasonable.

OAKLAND AVE., 226—Furnished room, all conveniences; private family; no other roomers; gentlemen preferred.

OAKLAND SQUARE, 339—Furnished room, with board, in private family.

PENN AVE., 5901, Flat 6—Two large unfurnished front rooms, all conveniences; 'phone.

PENN AVE., 3504—Large second floor room, neatly furnished, every accommodation, convenient location.

PITT ST., 323—Two or three furnished housekeeping rooms; range; every convenience.

PRIDE ST., 8, above Fifth ave.—Three unfurnished rooms, light housekeeping; gas; private family.

PRINCETON PLACE, 865—Nicely furnished rooms, near East Liberty station and all car lines.

REBECCA AVE., 1002—Neatly furnished room in private family; pleasant location; all conveniences.

ROOMS—Four rooms and bath in furnished flat near Herron ave. Rent reasonable. For full particulars inquire 20 Carson st.

ROOMS—Large, furnished middle room; private family; all conveniences. F. 40, The Gazette.

THREE rooms for light housekeeping; water, gas; 6 miles from city; rent $10; couple without children preferred. Address B 200, The Gazette.

TWO furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 811 Forty-fourth st.

WALLACE AVE., 904, Wilkinsburg—Neatly furnished front room, second floor; convenient location.

East End.

AIKEN AVE., 713—Large front alcove room; all conveniences; good board near; private family.

ALDER ST., 5943—Two large alcove rooms, with board; very desirable location.

AMBER ST., 232—Furnished or unfurnished rooms.

CENTER AVE., 4635, near Craig—Nicely furnished second floor rooms, all conveniences.

CENTER AVE., 5983, near Highland—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences, bath.

COLLINS AVE., 505—Second floor middle room; bath adjoining; with or without board; gases.

COR. NEGLEY AVE. AND BROAD—New apartment, furnished or unfurnished, five rooms; hardwood throughout; steam heat; Bell 1741 J, Highland.

CRAIG ST., 342, North, East End, one square from Center—Newly furnished rooms, first and second floors.

ELLSWORTH AVE., 5880—Well furnished second-floor front room, with all conveniences; private family.

ELLSWORTH AVE., 5539—Furnished rooms, with all conveniences; private family.

FOR RENT—$15—Modern suite of three rooms and bath on second floor of new brick house in Lincoln district, East End; all conveniences. Address P. O. Box 1430.

FORBES ST., 4622—Handsomely furnished second floor front bed and sitting room; all conveniences; private family; Bell 'phone; references.

FURNISHED ROOM for rent, Larimer ave.; bath and all conveniences; rent low. Address D 105, The Gazette.

GROSS ST., 318, cor. Friendship ave.—Two furnished rooms, all conveniences.

HIGHLAND AVE., 217, South—Alcove room, finely furnished, suitable for couple or three gentlemen.

HOMEWOOD—A small neatly furnished room in a first-class apartment house, near Homewood ave. Address N 199, The Gazette.

HIGHLAND AVE., 325, SOUTH—Nicely furnished room, with board; also roommate; all conveniences.

HIGHLAND AVE., 412—Suite rooms.

IVY ST., 912, near Fifth ave.—Elegantly furnished front room; all conveniences; gentlemen only.

IVY ST., 912, near Fifth ave.; elegantly furnished; private family; all conveniences; gentlemen only.

KENNETT SQ., 3901—Large, light, furnished room for housekeeping, second floor, $12; conveniences.

LIBERTY AVE., 5115—Two or three finely furnished front rooms, light housekeeping; conveniences.

LIBERTY AVE., 5117—Desirable second story front room, all conveniences, near good boarding.

MARCHAND ST., 6351, East End—Two large furnished rooms, convenient to cars.

MARIA ST., 1322, near Magee—Furnished room, $2 50; with all conveniences.

MARCHAND ST., 6332—Nicely furnished house; both gases, furnace; every convenience; reasonable.

MARCHAND ST., 6350—Pleasant furnished rooms for gentlemen; single or en suite; all conveniences.

MARYLAND AVE., 500—Furnished rooms, second floor front, with alcove; also large side room; gentlemen only; breakfast if desired.

MARCHAND ST., 6350—Nicely furnished connecting front rooms, single or en suite; all conveniences.

MEYRAN AVE., 354, Oakland—Handsomely furnished front room for two gentlemen or married couple; fine location.

MEYRAN AVE., 354, Oakland—Large, handsome front room; fine location; private family.

MONTICELLO ST., 7328—Cheerful, nicely furnished room, all conveniences; finely located; $2 week.

NEGLEY AVE., 731 South—Nicely furnished room for two; bath adjoining; fine location; private family; reasonable.

NORTH ST. CLAIR ST., 509—Newly furnished rooms with or without board, near five car lines.

NORTH EUCLID AVE., 703—Nicely furnished front room, suitable for two gentlemen; near park.

OAKLAND AVE., 230—Large well-furnished rooms, all conveniences. Both gases and bath.

OAKLAND AVE., 304—Two large well furnished rooms. Bell 'phone 446 Schenley.

PENN AVE., 5420—Two or three furnished light housekeeping rooms; rent very reasonable.

PRINCETON PLACE, 849—Two rooms for light housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished; also furnished rooms; all conveniences; convenient East Liberty station and all car lines.

RACE ST., 7443—Two large neatly furnished rooms, second floor, all conveniences; gentlemen.

SHADY AVE., 265—Furnished rooms, with board.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

East End.

SHADY AVE., 305—Two well-furnished rooms, second floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen; all conveniences.

SHADY AVE., 271, cor. Marchand—Exceptionally pleasant furnished rooms for rent.

SHETLAND AVE., 189—Two furnished or unfurnished rooms, in private family.

SOUTH ST. CLAIR ST., 246—Nicely furnished front rooms, with private family.

SOUTH HIGHLAND AVE., 237—Very desirable, second floor front rooms; single or en suite.

ST. CLAIR AND CALLOWHILL ST., E. E.—First-class furnished rooms, with boarding at the Parkview; four car lines.

TO LET—Four rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with private bath, for light housekeeping. U. 199, The Gazette.

WALNUT ST., 6106—Furnished second-story room; all conveniences; references exchanged.

4731 SOUTH ATLANTIC AVE.—Nicely furnished front room, one square from Center avenue, second door from car line.

719 BEATTY ST.—Furnished front room, good location near cars.

Allegheny.

ALLEGHENY AVE., 1314—Elegantly furnished rooms, all conveniences; private family; $10 month up.

ARCH ST., 600—Large, neatly furnished room, all conveniences; 10 minutes' walk Pittsburgh.

ARCH ST., 1228—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; private family.

ARCH ST., 810—Two newly furnished connecting rooms with private bath; gases; suitable for two or four persons.

BOYLE ST., 1431—Two connecting furnished rooms, suitable for two or four persons; instantaneous water heater, bath, both gases.

ESPLANADE ST., 1311—Nicely furnished second floor front; all conveniences; private family; gentlemen.

ESPLANADE ST., 1317—Desirable furnished room; suitable for two gentlemen; all conveniences.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms and boarding, modern conveniences. 914 Washington ave., Allegheny.

FRANKLIN AVE., 508—Well furnished second floor front room with alcove for rent, with board, at reasonable rates.

GRANT AVE., 812—Neatly furnished room, second floor; bath, both gases; rent reasonable.

JACKSON ST., 504—Well furnished room, nicely papered; bath; gases; private family.

LARGE, well furnished front room to one or two gentlemen. 917 Union ave., Allegheny.

MONTEREY ST., 1225—Nicely furnished connecting rooms, second floor; also two rooms for housekeeping; all conveniences.

NORTH AVE., W., 310—Two elegantly furnished rooms, facing park; bath, gases, 'phone.

NORTH AVE., 948—Elegantly furnished rooms; all conveniences; private family.

OHIO ST., W., 207—Suite of rooms, furnished complete for housekeeping, second floor; also double parlors, suitable for business; all conveniences.

OHIO ST., Cor. Cedar ave—Two unfurnished rooms suitable for office; electric lights; all conveniences. Inquire 411 Arch st.

OHIO ST., W., 207—Two basement rooms, suitable for business or housekeeping.

PARK VIEW HOTEL, 925 Federal st—Nicely furnished rooms facing park; all conveniences.

PARK WAY, W., 18—Neatly furnished rooms, all conveniences; opposite B. & E.

PENNSYLVANIA AVE., 1405—Nicely furnished rooms with board; all conveniences; also boarders wanted.

PERRYSVILLE AVE., 2107, Allegheny—Furnished room in private family; one or two gentlemen; every convenience; reasonable terms.

REBECCA ST., 1318, Allegheny—Furnished room, $1.50; gases; reference; car line.

SHERMAN AVE., 414 (near Stockton)—Large airy front room suitable for two gentlemen; electric light, gas, private bath.

SUPERIOR ST., 7—Elegantly furnished front room suitable for two gentlemen; all conveniences.

SEDGWICK ST., 1415—Two unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; gases, bath; running water.

WASHINGTON ST., 324, near Cedar avenue—Very large furnished front room, suitable for light housekeeping; bath, both gases; also other rooms.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

City and Suburban.

THE SWEARINGEN,
Craft ave., below Forbes; finest location in city to live; finely furnished rooms, with first-class table board; home cooking; every convenience. 'Phones, Bell 9073 Schenley; P. & A. 344 Park.

East End.

BOARDING AND ROOMS—Private family, will rent several large home-like rooms (with board) to gentlemen. Point Breeze district. Address G 183, The Gazette.

CENTER AVE., 4617, near Craig—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; board if desired.

CENTER AVE., 5529—Two large furnished or unfurnished front alcove rooms; good boarding.

EUCLID AVE., 730, North—Neatly furnished rooms, one alcove, good boarding.

FIFTH AVE., 5816—Large furnished rooms, boarding, suitable two young men, beautiful location.

MELLON ST., 931, near Wellesley—Furnished rooms, board if desired, near four car lines.

MIDLAND HOTEL,
Collins and Broad st.—Entirely new, handsomely furnished; hot and cold water in every room; electric light, steam heat; convenient to all car lines and East Liberty station; first class cuisine, excellent service. One suite, 2 rooms, bath.

MT. VERNON ST., 7135—Neatly furnished rooms, all conveniences, good boarding optional.

NEVILLE ST., 531—Large, beautifully furnished rooms; every convenience; large lawn, porches and plenty of shade; excellent table board; convenient to all car lines.

PENN AVE., 5213—Neatly furnished rooms, $1.50 up; also board; elegant location.

SHERIDAN AVE., 530—Furnished rooms, with board; large lawn, shade trees, porches; new management. 'Phone 372-W Highland.

SIMEN AVE., 6744—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ROOMS, REFINED GENTLEMEN, REFERENCES, NEAR HAMILTON CARS AND STATION.

SIMEN AVE., 6710—Three neatly furnished rooms, all conveniences; near good boarding. Bell 'Phone 2420 L, Highland. Hamilton cars.

"THE INEZ."
FORBES ST., 3407—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARDING, REASONABLE RATES; PORCHES, LAWN; ALL CONVENIENCES; BOTH 'PHONES; HANDY ALL CARS.

Allegheny.

FAYETTE ST., 1211—Very large furnished room with board, for four gentlemen; all conveniences; $4 50 week.

PALO ALTO ST., 1212, near parks—Mealers wanted; meal tickets, 21 meals, $3 50.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

BOQUET ST., 3284, Atwood car—Three unfurnished rooms, first floor; cabinet mantels, bath, laundry, range; rent $25, including gas for light and heat.

BOGGS AVE., 52—Three large unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences; no children.

COLWELL ST., 2021, city—Parlor furnished and two unfurnished rooms; young couple preferred.

FOR RENT—Five rooms on second and third floors, front porch, gas, h. and c. water, bath, use of cellar, $18. No. 29 Chess st., Thirty-second ward.

FOUR unfurnished rooms, with bath and laundry, to couple without children; rent $16.50; Orchard ave., Bellevue, P. 140, The Gazette.

PENN AVE., 515, Wilkinsburg—Nicely furnished or unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; every convenience.

ROOMS—Unfurnished rooms, with bath and laundry, $16; Orchard ave., Bellevue. Address P 125, The Gazette.

THIRD ST., Aspinwall—Three fine unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping and one nicely furnished second-story room; all conveniences; private family; rates reasonable. Address M 133, The Gazette.

East End.

AMBER ST., 232—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, all conveniences, near all cars.

CRAIG ST., 342, North, East End, one square from Center—Unfurnished rooms suitable for doctor or dentist.

DITHRIDGE ST., 315, SOUTH—Fine rooms and board; all conveniences.

FOR RENT—Three nice rooms, unfurnished. Would rent for light housekeeping if desired. All conveniences. 753 Millvale ave., just off Center st.

GARRETT ST., 1018—Two large second floor rooms, all conveniences; use attic, cellar.

HOWE ST., Three unfurnished rooms; use bath and laundry; rent $23.50 mo. Immediate possession. C. 126, The Gazette.

RACE ST., 7319—Two or three furnished or unfurnished rooms, conveniences; location desirable; references.

LIBERTY AVE., 4959—Furnished or unfurnished rooms; all conveniences, private family; reasonable.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

East End.

MAYFLOWER ST., 184—New flat of four rooms, first floor; every convenience.

RACE ST., 7347—Three or four large unfurnished rooms; also furnished rooms.

ROSEDALE ST., 319, rear of Brushton—Three unfurnished rooms, $8 month.

"THE POINT BREEZE."
FIFTH AVE., 6716—LARGE FRONT ROOMS, BOARD, SUITABLE MARRIED COUPLE OR GENTLEMEN; REFERENCES. BELL 'PHONE 1765 W.

Allegheny.

ALPINE AVE., 402—Two unfurnished rooms, first floor, for light housekeeping; range, gases, use of laundry.

FOR RENT—$12 50—Four rooms and bath; No. 68 Chester avenue, Allegheny. ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

GRANT AVE., 1021, cor. North—Two very desirable rooms, all conveniences; reasonable.

OVERLOOK ST., No. 23, Allegheny—Three unfurnished rooms; front and rear porch; yard, water and gas.

SPRING AVE., 7—Three unfurnished rooms, gas, water, porches; $10. Inquire 12 E. Lacock.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR RENT—2528 Wylie ave., attractive brick house, 8 rooms, hall, bath, range, laundry, gases, etc., reasonable rental. See Commonwealth Real Estate Co., 327-329 Fourth ave.

East End Residences.

SEND for our rent list; mailed free.
LIBERTY REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
6128 Penn ave., East End.

SEND postal for complete rent list of East End houses, apartments and stores.
J. W. SHERRER, 6106 Penn ave.

Offices.

OFFICES.
$35.00—Two well-located offices, with janitor service, heat and light included. Yoder building.
$40.00—Three well-lighted rooms on second floor of No. 338 Third ave.
Both 'phones. YODER & YODER. Fifth and Wylies aves.

Apartments.

FOR RENT.
APARTMENTS WITH MODERN CONVENIENCES.
Location Very Desirable and Convenient.
Meadow st.—Four rooms..... $25.00
Princeton place, near Station st.—Four rooms, steam heat and hot water free.. 27.50
Collins ave.—Five rooms, steam heat and hot water free. Rent..... 37.50
Wilmerding ave. (Cor. Friendship)—Four rooms..... 40.00
South St. Clair st., (Bet. Penn and Baum)—Six rooms; steam heat and hot water free..... 45.00
Penn ave. and Roup st. (Idaho building)—Six rooms; steam heat and hot water free..... 50.00
Penn ave. (cor. Penn ave.)—Seven rooms, hardwood floors and finish; steam heat and hot water free..... 60.00
Dithridge st. Cor. Winthrop (Bet. Fifth ave. and Forbes)—Six rooms; steam heat and hot water free..... 60.00
A complete list of houses and apartments, with map of East End, will be mailed free upon request.
S. H. LLOYD,
6022 Penn ave., E. E.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HANDSOMELY APPOINTED ALLEGHENY APARTMENTS.
Elegant suites of 4 rooms and bath, in North ave., Allegheny, overlooking park; handy to library and market; steam heat, electric light, gas for cooking and elevator service, free; rent $40 a month; concessions will be made to persons renting immediately. Inquire of
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FAR FROM DIRT AND SMOKE.
If you live in the Franklin apartments, corner Peebles and Franklin streets, East End. Only one suite vacant—four rooms with bath, range, both gases, cabinet mantels, tile hearths, laundry with stationary tubs, etc. Each flat has large roomy cupboards. Two short squares from three car lines; only $25 a month.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

GRIFFITH & KELLAR,
APARTMENT RENTING AGENCY,
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.
(EOTH 'PHONES.)
Beautiful apartments of all kinds, furnished and unfurnished; light housekeeping rooms; rooms with or without board, any kind; anywhere.

Storerooms.

FOR RENT.
Smithfield st., opposite Kaufmann's; two store rooms, immediate possession.
SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO.,
Farmers Bank Building.

Desk Room.

$12.00—DESK ROOM—In well-lighted front office with janitor service, light and free use of telephone.
YODER & YODER.
Both 'phones. Fifth and Wylie aves.

Furnished Houses.

FURNISHED HOUSE East End. Phone Highland, 1657-L.

BUY ZINC STOCK NOW PAYING DIVIDENDS. 403-4 Farmers Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

ASK US ABOUT
That house of 7 large rooms, bath, every modern improvement; on lot 50x150, in beautiful Aspinwall, at $5,500; a decided bargain.

And at the same price in Avalon, 10 rooms and bath; brick and modern; lot 30 ft. front.

These are just two samples. If you want to buy, better consult us if you want satisfaction.

Farms and building sites everywhere. Ask about that Sheraden house at $3,200. Also the one at $1,850—and that 50-acre Crawford Co. farm at $1,800.

G. A. P. BOWMAN, PARK BLDG.

BUY ZINC STOCK NOW PAYING DIVIDENDS. 403-4 Farmers Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

East End Residences.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.
Eight-room frame house and stable, all conveniences, for $2,500, in East End. Inquire of
JOHN A. SHARP,
607 Keystone Bank Building, or
WM. WALKER, Inglenside office
5401 Penn ave.

NEW 10-room brick house, 217 Lathrop st., Oakland, near Fifth ave.; modern and surroundings ideal; low price; inspection invited. J. M. Wanner Co., 609 Times bldg.

SEVERAL new 11-room brick houses in North Highland district; all conveniences, close to car line; only $7,500; easy terms.
J. M. DRILL, 309 Fourth ave.

BUY ZINC STOCK, now paying dividends. 403-4 Farmers bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Allegheny Residences.

WASHINGTON PARK,
TROY HILL,
New brick houses, 7 rooms and bath, both gases, sewered, gas range, window shades and nicely papered. Small amount down, balance monthly payments. Come up on Sunday. Troy Hill car to Forest st.

Farms.

FOR SALE—Farm of 258 acres in Indiana township, Allegheny county; one-half mile from Dorseyville, near Kittanning road. Suitable for dairy or stock farm; can be bought on reasonable terms. Address Amelia L. Holfelder, Sharpsburg, Pa., R. F. D. No. 1.

FOR SALE—A farm, we have them of all sizes, all prices. Some on very easy terms. Let us know about what you want and we would send you our large list, and mark those we think would likely suit you. S. W. Wilson, Niles, O.

VIRGINIA FARMS with good buildings; valley of Virginia. Albemarle, Culpepper and other counties.
J. M. DRILL,
309 Fourth ave.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED Ohio farm list.
O'NEILL & BLAKESLEE, Oakmont, Pa.

For Sale or Exchange.

ATTENTION of real estate agents and others is directed to a 152-acre farm, located in Washington county, Pa., 2½ miles from Morganaza, brick house, barn, etc.; land in good state of cultivation; would trade for small residence property; price $7,000. Address R 44, McDonald, Pa.

Business Opportunities.

GROCERY—In Ohio town of 5,000 population; sales $200 week; rent $12 month; price $900. JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO., 608-609 Keystone building, 324 Fourth ave.

MONEY for new, bright ideas; novelty and utility only considered. Box 276, Ogontz, Pa.

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell any kind of business, see CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

CONFECTIONERY—125 Collins ave., near East End Theater; price $375.

BUY ZINC STOCK NOW PAYING DIVIDENDS. 403-4 Farmers Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sewing Machines.

WE REPAIR all makes of sewing machines; LOWEST prices; all work GUARANTEED; genuine needles and attachments of all makes. Machines Rented by Week or Month.
CARTER SEWING MACHINE CO.,
131 Sixth st., next to Bijou.
Bell 'Phone 3240, Ring 2. Grant.

Horses and Vehicles.

FOR SALE—Three yoke of oxen, well broken and in fine condition. Also yokes and covered wagon. Duquesne Distributing Co., Harmarville, Pa.

FOR SALE.

Machinery.

MACHINERY.

AIR COMPRESSORS for all duties.
ROCK DRILLS.
GAS PUMPS.
STEAM PUMPS, single and duplex.
POWER PUMPS.
DEEP WELL PUMPS.
In stock and built to order.

HALL STEAM PUMP COMPANY,
215 Grant Ave., Allegheny, Pa.
Near Union Bridge.
Bell 'Phone 554 North.
P. & A. 'Phone 155 North.

MACHINE TOOLS.
48"x48"x18" 6" Gibson planer.
32"x38"x9" 6" New Haven planer.
24"x24"x5' 2" New Haven planer.
20"x20"x4' 9" Whitcomb planer.
16" Bausch & Norris shaper.
15"x42" Warren Traverse shaper.
36"x16' lathe, 144" centers.
28"x16' lathe, 144" centers.
26"x15' 6" lathe, 149" centers.
20"x12' lathe, 106" centers.
Also a large number of small sizes.
Boilers, engines, pumps, feed water heaters, etc.
Ask for stock list.
WICKES BROTHERS,
45th st. & A. V. R. R.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—Boilers and engines, all sizes, from 3 to 125 H. P. stationary and portable upright boilers and engines; large assortment kept in stock, shafting, pulleys and hangers and large lot miscellaneous machinery, second-hand belting, leather and rubber; large stock of all sizes at low prices; machinery of all kinds bought and exchanged.
JOHN F. YOUNG,
108-110 Park Way, Allegheny, Pa.

GAS ENGINES.
GASOLINE YACHTS COMPLETE.
316—The FAIRBANKS CO.—318 Second ave.
Second-hand 1-2 Charter, 1-6 F. M. & Co., 1 25-H. P. Otto.
Vertical and Horizontal.
All sizes—Pumping Engines—All purposes.

MACHINERY REPAIRS
PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
We do a general line of repair work and carry on hand a large stock of gas engines of all kinds, boilers, steam pumps, dynamos, steam engines, shafting, pulleys, hangers, pillow blocks, etc. Call, telephone or write to us.
THE TRANTER MANUFACTURING CO.,
105 WATER ST., PITSBURGH, PA.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Billiard tables, new and second-hand. We lead the world in cheap bar fixtures. Easy payments. Brunswick-Balke-Collender, 100 Smithfield st.

HIGH-CLASS furniture, carpets, bric-a-brac, pictures, plants and desk to be sold at 1811 Forbes st., city.

NOTICES.

MILLIKEN & CRAUMER, Attorneys-at-Law, No. 403 Grant st., Pittsburgh, Pa. Court of common pleas No. 2, Allegheny county, ss., state of Pennsylvania. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to said court at No. 1283 October term, 1904, on Saturday, October 8, 1904, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., by Frank S. Downey, John C. Rowlands, Denis J. Crawford and others, under the act of assembly entitled "An act for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation, to be called Odd Fellows' Hall association of Homestead, Pa., the character and object of which is the purchasing of real estate, erecting a building or buildings thereon, to be used for public or private purposes, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the benefits and privileges of said act of assembly, and supplements thereto. The above application is now on file in the prothonotary's office. Milliken & Craumer, solicitors.

DIVIDENDS.

German Trust Company,
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 7, 1904.
DIVIDEND—The board of directors of the German Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., have this day declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT on the capital stock, payable October 5 to stock of record September 30. Checks will be mailed.
J. M. HILLER, Secretary-Treasurer.

Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad Company.
Pursuant to authority conferred by the board of directors, the undersigned will pay by check, October 1, 1904, a semi-annual dividend of one and one-half (1½%) per cent on the common stock of the Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad Company, to stockholders as of record September 15, 1904.
G. W. KEPLER, Treasurer.

EDUCATIONAL.

"PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT."
ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
(Ten-Cent Store, Opposite Farmers Bank.)
316 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Efficiently conducted by responsible Pittsburgh educators and established 25 years, practical preparation for profitable positions. The faculty invites the attendance of ambitious students. Day and night school for young and middle-aged men and women. Write for catalogue or visit our Miniature Business World. Free Employment Department for students and the public. 'Phone 2250.

DANCING ACADEMY.

BRAUN'S Private School of Dancing. Twenty-second season will open, advanced class, Saturday, September 17; beginners' class Monday, September 19; juvenile class, Saturday afternoon, September 17. Director W. F. Braun, president International Association Masters of Dancing. The Auditorium, 200 to 214 South Highland ave. Bell 'phone 9083 Highland.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

INVESTORS—At 4 cents per share we offer a very limited amount of treasury stock for development purposes. Mine working and several rich veins discovered. Prospectus free. Canton Gold Mining and Milling Co., box 11, Canton, Ohio.

FINANCIAL.

GOLDFIELD stocks are booming; Jumbo last week sold 60c, now $1.00; send for marked letter. Chas. W. Finnigan & Co., 138 South Fourth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

BUY ZINC STOCK, now paying dividends. 403-4 Farmers bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATENTS.

PATENTS—Copyrights and trademarks; for free advice write METZGAR & WALLACE, patent experts, Washington, D. C.

H. C. EVERT & CO., Patent Attorneys, 305 Smithfield st., opposite postoffice.

PERSONALS.

BENTS' DESTROYER kills lice on children; death to all insects; cures dandruff and falling hair; harmless, 25c, at May's, 506 Market st.

H. C. KNAPP, commercial job printer, 3521 Butler st. Both telephones.

FOUND.

FOUND—Our second special Tuesday sale of 5,000 bolts of fine wall paper at 3 cents bolt; borders same price; don't miss it. Fort Pitt Wall Paper Co., 919-921 Penn ave.

BUY ZINC STOCK, now paying dividends. 403-4 Farmers bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

REWARD.

BUY ZINC STOCK, now paying dividends. 403-4 Farmers bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. C. KNAPP, commercial job printer, 3521 Butler st. Both telephones.

POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

UNCALLED FOR LETTERS remaining in the Pittsburgh postoice September 12, 1904.

When calling for letters please mention above date:

LADIES' LIST.

A—Mrs. L. C. Adamitz, Josie Alexander, Mrs. Alliel, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Fred Allen, Carrie Alston (D. L.), Mrs. Wm. Amos, Mrs. Geo. Anderson, Mrs. L. V. Anderson, Minnie Asher, Mrs. F. J. Aspinwall, Fannie Atkins (2), Mrs. E. T. Austin.

B—Millie Baker, Juli Baranowski, Bertha E. De Vere Beazell, Mrs. ——— Becker, Mrs. Bertha Becker, Mathilda Bichoff, Lillian Blair, Elizabeth Black, Mrs. Mattie C. Borden, Mrs. Josie Bonsheid, Mrs. Mollie Bousman, Edna Bowers, Margaret Brainard, Mrs. Lucy Bradshaw, Mrs. Alice Briggs, Mayme Brockway, Anna Brown, Mrs. Mary Brossman, Mrs. Blanch Brown, Mrs. Mara Brown, Gertie Brown, Mrs. F. S. Brush, Mrs. Robert Bucher, Mrs. W. B. Bunton, Mrs. Maude Burger, Anna Burgess, Mrs. Elmma Burgert.

C—Mrs. Nora Callender, Miss B. Clark, Olive Clark, Violet Clark, Rieie Clator, Mrs. H. Clinton, Miss Sada Cohene, Anne Collins, Marie Collins, Mrs. Mary Cook, Katie Cook, Laura Courtany, Iva R. Cramer, Ida Cramer, Isabella L. Creighton, Sadie Crooks, Mrs. Sallie Cummins, Fan G. Cummings.

D—Minnie Davenport, May Debold, Mrs. G. W. Demarest (D. L.), Katherine Diamond, Mrs. Ratchel Dickson, Ida Dimm, Mrs. Jenny Diver, Mary Dodde, Stella Donnelly, Mrs. Fred Drew, Mrs. S. E. Dunn, Mrs. William Dusy.

E—Tarez Eberhart, Josephine Egley, Mrs. Betsy Elkin, Agnes Ellis, Sadie C. Evans (2), Mrs. Myrtle Ewing.

F—Mary E. Farrall, Anna Felck, Mrs. W. West (3 L.), Steve Western, Wm. Moore Wharton, Thos. Whalon Geo. L. Wheeler, Ley Whitman, Robert D. White, J. Preston White, C. F. White, W. M. White, Charles Williams, Frank Z. Williams, Joseph Williams (For.), John D. Williams, L. H. Williams, Dr. W. Williams, Rev. W. A. Williams (D. L.), Chas. E. Wilson, Frank Wilson, Edw. Wilson, Henry Wilson, Geo. H. Wilson, J. M. Wilson, R. Lee Wilson, Dr. W. A. F. Witte, Abe Walk.

Y—Walter S. Yates, Louis Yonce, Geo Yerkes, B. C. Yergerman A. K. Young, H. C. Young.

Z—Levi Zanbaaisw, Carl Zimmerman, R. T. Zimmerman, Will Zimmerman.

FIRMS.

Alexander & Co., H. Aversa & Co., A. Bauer & Co., H. Collins & Co., F. W. Damost & Co., Harris & Walker, Harper & Wilson, Jos. Iseumen & Co., (D. L.), L. Launds & Son, Linmo & Co., McCain & Kolner, M. McCune & Co., H. W. Pitz & Co., Redinger Bros., Samuel Bros., Tracy Morris & Co., Wallsworth & Co., Willish & Lewis, C. W. Wiley & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural Lime Co., Amer. Wire Fence Co., Amer. Lumberman, Automatic Switch Co., Bond Jewelry Co., Century Stove & Mfg. Co., Cortland Mfg. Co., De Vines Bureau of Employment (O. L.), Empire 4 Wells st., Enterprise Mfing Co., F. C. H. Churciman Office, Fiske Syndicate of Shows (D. L.), Fox Typewriter Co., Chas. R. Fulton Wines and Liquors, Henry & His Brothers, Hammond Food Co., Home Tremont Stove Co., International Salt Co., International Adjustment Bureau, Independent Deposit and Loan Assn., Iron Fence Co., Jaxon Grand Opera Co., Liberty Mills, Miss Madge, 418 Redfield ave., Order of Bolin Receiver, Pantock, Aviator, Mendelland, Lizzie McCoy, Cornelia McCombs, Mrs. Mary E. McFadden, Dora McGinnes, Marg. McGinley Mrs. McMiller, Katies McNally, Mrs. L. C. McPherson.

O—Mrs. R. W. O'Harra, Stella Orr.

P—Mrs. James Page, Mrs. Joe Parker (For.), Mrs. Maria Pepper, Mrs. Clara Pegan, Mrs. C. P. Pfaffilin, Dora Pleasant, Mrs. M. Pomeli, Hittie Preston, Mrs. Lou Pritchard, Mae Adele Price, Mrs. Cecilia Proudfit.

R—Mrs. Myrtle Rambler, Helen Ramsey, Mrs. M. Rauffman, Helen Ray, Mrs. Annie Reed, Janetta Rhea, Virgie Richards, Mrs. Val Ridge, Mrs. Annie Rigg, Mary Robinson (For. 3), Violet Robinson, Maud Robinson, Mrs. Maggie L. Robinson, Mrs. Annie Roberts, Mrs. Augustus Roenick, Mrs. A. Ross, Miss M. C. Ross, Miss L. Ryan.

S—Irene Schaill, Mrs. Elizabeth Schweder, Mary Schneucker, Amma Schutter, Mrs. W. T. Seltzinger, Mrs. R. M. Shannon, Lucy Shultz, Florence Sloan, Marguerite Lynn Smith, Rose Smith, Mary Solomon, Mrs. Sadie Sommers, Catherine Springer, Mollie Stalb, Isabell Stanton, Mrs. D. Stein, Mrs. Steward, Mrs. F. E. Stone, Mable Straitwell, Phoebe Ann Stroud, Maggie Sullivan, Mrs. Florence Sulvan, Sister C. A. Sunderland, Mrs. A. W. Sweenie, Mrs. S. S. Sweet.

T—Ida Thomas, Carrie E. Thomas, Sallie Thomas, Pearl Titurs, Emma Tury, Mrs. Lula Tutrner.

U—Mary Ulinan.

W—Mrs. Josef Wagner (For.), Flora Wallace, Rose Walters, Marie C. Wallace, Mrs. M. Wall, Mrs. L. A. Watson, Lizzie Weaver, Miss L. Welch, Elsie Weston, Lulu White, Rosey White, Mrs. E. Whiting, Mrs. Charles D. Willsey, Pearl Wilkinson, Mrs. J. H. Williams, Mrs. John Wilson (2), Mrs. Joseph Wilson, Mrs. G. Wilson, Kathryn C. Wilsem, Mrs. Lutcy J. Witcher,

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 6, 1904.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,

at Pittsburgh, in the state of Pennsylvania, at the close of business September 6, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$ 750,283 21
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		8 09
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		4,906 25
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		5,036 40
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$ 49,947 73	
Due from approved reserve agents	33,928 54	
Checks and other cash items	553 69	
Bills of other national banks	9,850 00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,531 60	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	4,260 00	
Legal-tender notes	99,950 00	
		205,961 56
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent. circulation)		2,500 00
Total		$1,018,695 51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 200,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		31,906 16
National bank notes outstanding		50,000 00
Due to other national banks (not approved reserve agents)	$ 4,507 38	
Due to state banks and bankers	10,528 61	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	3,223 27	
Individual deposits subject to check	647,997 71	
Time certificates of deposit	4,125 00	
Certified checks	6,230 00	
Cashier's checks outstanding	63 65	
		676,675 62
Notes and bills rediscounted		60,113 73
Total		$1,018,695 51

State of Pennsylvania, county of Allegheny, ss:

I, D. C. Richardson, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. J. RICHARDSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1904.

W. W. CORNELL, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

JOHN M'CLURG,
G. W. STEWART,
F. H. M'KINNIE,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FEDERAL NATIONAL BANK,

At Pittsburgh, in the state of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, September 6, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,836,562 60
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		13 74
U. S. bonds, to secure circulation		700,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		55,678 39
Bonds, securities, etc		396,000 00
Furniture and fixtures		32,370 49
Other real estate owned		925 18
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		86,043 73
Due from approved reserve agents		141,880 97
Checks and other cash items		6,022 88
Exchanges for clearing house		18,780 93
Notes of other national banks		11,175 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		827 31
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$130,428 05	
Legal-tender notes	40,000 00	
		170,428 05
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		35,000 00
Total		$4,541,420 27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund		1,000,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		220,051 54
National bank notes outstanding		700,000 00
Due to other national banks	$ 286,599 08	
Due to state banks and bankers	59,556 74	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	161,080 32	
Dividends unpaid	145 50	
Individual deposits subject to check	1,025,890 76	
Demand certificates of deposit	37,486 22	
Certified checks	4,126 01	
Cashier's checks outstanding	6,504 10	
U. S. deposits	40,000 00	
		1,621,368 73
Total		$4,541,420 27

State of Pennsylvania, county of Allegheny, ss:

I, H. M. Landis, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. M. LANDIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1904.

R. CARLISLE MOORE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

JOHN S. CRAIG,
W. A. DINKER,
DAVID YOST,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

at Sewickley, in the state of Pennsylvania, at the close of business September 6, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$303,973 28
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		896 68
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		12,500 00
Stocks, securities, etc		184,633 61
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		27,271 95
Due from approved reserve agents		119,365 08
Checks and other cash items		1,385 45
Notes of other national banks		2,500 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		129 17
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$18,021 45	
Legal-tender notes	3,500 00	
		21,521 45
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		625 00
Total		$675,371 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund		50,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		14,165 91
National bank notes outstanding		12,500 00
Individual deposits, subject to check	$267,621 60	
Demand certificates of deposit	214,052 96	
Savings department	65,772 20	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,319 00	
		548,765 76
Total		$675,371 67

State of Pennsylvania, county of Allegheny, ss:

I, E. P. Coffin, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. P. COFFIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of September, 1904.

O. S. RICHARDSON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

JOHN M'ELWAIN,
FRANK SEMPLE,
E. B. TAYLOR,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

UNION NATIONAL BANK,

at Pittsburgh, in the state of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, September 6, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Bonds, securities, etc		$1,443,271 26
Loans and discounts		5,073,742 01
		$6,517,013 27
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,059 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		300,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		102,243 75
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		148,449 71
Other real estate owned		10,497 22
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		116,051 27
Due from state banks and bankers		4,846 11
Due from approved reserve agents		421,632 09
Checks and other cash items		12,063 67
Exchanges for clearing house		39,588 05
Notes of other national banks		20,800 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		1,090 67
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie—Gold, $143.805 00; silver, $20.520 00	$163,325 00	
Legal-tender notes	184,450 00	
		357,775 00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		25,000 00
Due from U. S. treasurer other than 5 per cent redemption fund		5,000 00
Total		$8,611,089 21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 500,000 00
Surplus fund		3,500 000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		187,404 60
National bank notes outstanding		500,000 00
Due to other national banks	$ 102,631 24	
Due to state banks and bankers	8,924 73	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	309,705 88	
Dividends unpaid	310 00	
Individual deposits subject to check	3,155,186 75	
Certified checks	8,408 67	
Cashier's checks outstanding	38,808 34	
U. S. deposits	300,000 00	
		3,925,675 61
Total		$8,611,089 21

State of Pennsylvania, county of Allegheny, ss:

I, C. F. Dean, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. F. DEAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of September, 1904.

H. T. MORRIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

R. S. SMITH,
H. J. HEINZ,
T. M. ARMSTRONG,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK,

at Pittsburgh, in the state of Pennsylvania, at the close of business September 6, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,425,416 00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		80 53
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		300,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		18,641 70
Stocks, securities, etc		9,120 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		8,205 12
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$ 88,483 82	
Due from state banks and bankers	24,524 99	
Due from approved reserve agents	270,163 12	
		383,171 93
Checks and other cash items	$ 12,749 34	
Exchanges for clearing house	111,999 74	
Notes of other national banks	24,230 00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	355 20	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	158,283 70	
Legal-tender notes	75,000 00	
		382,617 98
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		15,000 00
Total		$2,542,253 17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 300,000 00
Surplus fund		150,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		49,563 04
National bank notes outstanding		300,000 00
Due to other national banks	$ 58,978 47	
Due to state banks and bankers	20,353 22	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	264,200 54	
Individual deposits subject to check	1,355,166 10	
Demand certificates of deposit	6,448 42	
Certified checks	4,158 75	
Cashier's checks outstanding	33,444 18	
		1,742,750 13
Total		$2,542,253 17

State of Pennsylvania, county of Allegheny, ss:

I, H. W. Bickel, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. W. BICKEL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of September, 1904.

D. H. THOMAS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

R. B. PETTY,
JNO. W. HERRON,
W. G. M'CANDLESS,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,

at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, September 6, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,370,533 84
Investment securites		711,817 00
		$3,082,350 81
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		645 54
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		700,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		19,300 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		350,000 00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		43,280 38
Due from state banks and bankers		4,594 36
Due from approved reserve agents		165,750 24
Checks and other cash items		19,054 97
Exchanges for clearing house		132,780 10
Notes of other national banks		15,000 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		872 09
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie		467,000 00
Legal-tender notes		50,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		35,000 00
Total		$4,976,638 49

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,200,000 00
Surplus fund		600,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		192,386 10
National bank notes outstanding		700,000 00
Due to other national banks	$ 479,730 21	
Due to state banks and bankers	5,103 49	
Dividends unpaid	217 50	
Individual deposits subject to check	1,799,201 19	
		2,284,252 39
Total		$4,976,638 49

State of Pennsylvania, county of Allegheny, ss:

I, Mark W. Watson, president of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

MARK W. WATSON, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of September, 1904.

H. T. MORRIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

E. B. ALSOP,
J. W. MARSH,
R. H. BINNS,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM,

at Pittsburgh, in the state of Pennsylvania, at the close of business September 6, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$ 809,243 88
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		46 88
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		100,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		910 95
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		40,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents		93,319 27
Checks and other cash items		706 24
Notes of other national banks		3,262 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		68 28
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$51,840 00	
Legal tender notes	30,000 00	
		81,840 00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer 5 per cent of circulation		5,000 00
Total		$1,134,467 51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 100,000 00
Surplus fund		100,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		91,431 31
National bank notes outstanding		100,000 00
Dividends unpaid		532 00
Individual deposits, subject to check		719,625 53
Demand certificates of deposit		22,805 85
Cashier's checks outstanding		72 82
Total		$1,134,467 51

State of Pennsylvania, county of Allegheny, ss:

I, Daniel Beech, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DANIEL BEECH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1904.

ALBERT G. WALTER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

JAMES W. SCULLY,
CHARLES FISHER,
FERDINAND BENZ,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,

at Pittsburgh, in the state of Pennsylvania, at the close of business September 6, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,037,745 29
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		750 84
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000 00
Premium on U. S. bonds		39,500 00
Stocks, securities, etc.		243,500 00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		21,700 00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents	$ 50,532 89	
Due from state banks and bankers	47,528 26	
Due from approved reserve agents	377,614 52	
		475,675 67
Checks and other cash items	22,917 43	
Exchanges for clearing house	133,851 82	
Notes of other national banks	17,000 00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	428 35	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	235,000 00	
Legal tender notes	158,000 00	
		567,197 60
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		25,000 00
Total		$4,911,069 40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 500,000 00
Surplus fund		500,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		146,885 12
National bank notes outstanding		500,000 00
Due to other national banks	$ 515,892 20	
Due to state banks and bankers	170,736 62	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	801,760 57	
Dividends unpaid	476 00	
Individual deposits subject to check	1,676,798 05	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,801 50	
Certified checks	15,050 00	
Cashier's checks outstanding	80,639 34	
		3,264,184 23
Total		$4,911,069 40

State of Pennsylvania, county of Allegheny, ss:

I, W. W. Ramsey, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. W. RAMSEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of September, 1904.

H. T. MORRIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

E. J. FRAUENHEIM,
L. S. McKALLIP,
JOHN P. OBER,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,

at Pittsburgh, in the state of Pennsylvania, at the close of business September 6, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,283,467 83
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,634 12
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		21,675 00
Stocks, securities, etc		118,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		5,897 40
Other real estate owned		3,365 84
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		49,352 44
Due from state banks and bankers		1,522 36
Due from approved reserve agents		182,297 56
Checks and other cash items		5,952 73
Exchanges for clearing house		17,779 43
Bills of other national banks		6,770 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		1,630 73
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$85,626 00	
Legal tender notes	28,000 00	
		83,626 00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		25,000 00
Total		$2,308,981 44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 600,000 00
Surplus fund		150,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		37,883 48
National bank notes outstanding		500,000 00
Due to other national banks (not approved reserve agents)	$198,618 40	
Due to state banks and bankers	34,333 55	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	52,176 22	
Individual deposits subject to check	891,599 54	
Time certificates of deposit	10,500 00	
Certified checks	8,712 46	
Cashier's checks outstanding	966 88	
		1,196,907 14
Liabilities other than those above stated: Purchase money mortgage		125,000 00
Total		$2,456,473 92

State of Pennsylvania, county of Allegheny, ss:

I, C. M. Gerwig, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. M. GERWIG, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1904.

WILLIS L. CORNELL, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

JOHN W. GARLAND,
WM. M. HALL, JR.,
J. G. PATTERSON,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK,

at Pittsburgh, in the state of Pennsylvania, at the close of business Tuesday, September 6, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,573,883 54
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,308 33
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		100,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc		204,800 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		13,000 00
Other real estate owned		16,325 28
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		943,190 87
Due from state banks and bankers		55,023 22
Due from approved reserve agents		735,886 25
Checks and other cash items		78,412 45
Exchanges for clearing house		195,766 09
Bills of other national banks		19,300 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		1,380 00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$407,000 00	
Legal-tender notes	33,000 000	
		440,600 00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		5,000 00
Total		$7,474,276 73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 600,000 00
Surplus fund		1,000,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		155,319 05
National bank notes outstanding		100,000 00
Due to other national banks (not approved reserve agents)	$1,387,574 54	
Due to state banks and bankers	429,310 40	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,780,523 18	
Individual deposits subject to check	1,751,754 13	
Certified checks	8,957 21	
Cashier's checks outstanding	260,838 22	
		5,618,957 68
Total		$7,474,276 73

State of Pennsylvania, county of Allegheny, ss:

I, W. C. Lowrie, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. C. LOWRIE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1904.

W. W. BAKER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

F. J. CLOSE,
W. S. WATSON,
F. A. GRIFFIN,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FORT PITT NATIONAL BANK,

at Pittsburgh, in the state of Pennsylvania, at the close of business September 6, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,577,838 43
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		320 15
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		60,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc		38,382 50
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		932 08
Other real estate owned		4,866 19
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		130,427 85
Due from state banks and bankers		5,367 21
Due from approved reserve agents		48,095 18
Checks and other cash items		4,980 01
Exchanges for clearing house		73,759 26
Bills of other national banks		5,890 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		435 66
Lawful money reserve in bank viz:		
Specie	$267,445 25	
Legal-tender notes	90,000 00	
		357,445 25
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		3,000 00
Total		$2,311,748 77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 200,000 00
Surplus fund		100,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		201,304 97
National bank notes outstanding		58,550 00
Due to other national banks (not approved reserve agents)	$ 89,622 50	
Due to state banks and bankers	5,550 80	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	375,528 46	
Individual deposits, subject to check	1,240,336 98	
Cashier's checks outstanding	40,253 06	
		1,751,891 80
Total		$2,311,746 77

State of Pennsylvania, county of Allegheny, ss:

I, Charles S. Lindsay, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES S. LINDSAY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1904.

I. M. FICKEISEN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

GEO. I. WHITNEY,
R. S. ROBB,
H. C. BAIR,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,

at Allegheny, in the state of Pennsylvania, at the close of business September 6, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 938,133 80	
Stocks, securities, etc.	1,916,200 05	
		$2,854,333 85
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		42 94
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		300,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		33,452 50
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		27,000 00
Other real estate owned		22,250 00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		5,739 42
Due from state banks and bankers		15,194 55
Due from approved reserve agents		475,114 15
Checks and other cash items		29,276 21
Notes of other national banks		10,000 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		2,348 77
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$137,950 00	
Legal tender notes	90,000 00	
		222,959 00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		10,000 00
Total		$4,207,672 48

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 200,000 00
Surplus fund		700,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		76,167 92
National bank notes outstanding		191,800 00
Dividends unpaid		1,173 00
Due to trust companies and savings banks	$ 15,229 34	
Individual deposits subject to check	2,707,043 85	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,394 10	
Certified checks	10,548 18	
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,240 11	
U. S. Deposits	300,000 00	
		3,038,525 86
Total		$4,207,672 48

State of Pennsylvania, county of Allegheny, ss:

I, George G. Schmidt, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE G. SCHMIDT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of September, 1904.

C. J. WEITERSHAUSEN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

F. N. HOFFSTOT,
J. W. FRIEND,
JOHN HELM,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

INDUSTRIAL NATIONAL BANK

at Pittsburgh, in the state of Pennsylvania, at the close of business September 6, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,537,860 75
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,936 88
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		100,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,562 50
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		386,021 89
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		46,928 74
Due from state banks and bankers		52,611 19
Due from approved reserve agents		127,453 07
Checks and other cash items		4,272 08
Exchanges for clearing house		28,484 93
Bills of other national banks		3,000 00
Fractional paper currency, nickles and cents		426 92
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$29,656 00	
Legal-tender notes	96,169 00	
		125,855 00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer, (5 per cent of circulation)		5,000 00
Total		$2,456,473 92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 800,000 00
Surplus fund		200,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		34,566 78
National bank notes outstanding		100,000 00
Due to other national banks (not approved reserve agents)	$198,618 40	
Due to state banks and bankers	34,333 55	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	52,176 22	
Individual deposits subject to check	891,599 54	
Time certificates of deposit	10,500 00	
Certified checks	8,712 46	
Cashier's checks outstanding	966 88	
		1,196,907 14
Liabilities other than those above stated: Purchase money mortgage		125,000 00
Total		$2,456,473 92

State of Pennsylvania, county of Allegheny, ss:

I, C. M. Gerwig, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. M. GERWIG, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1904.

WILLIS L. CORNELL, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

JOHN W. GARLAND,
WM. M. HALL, JR.,
J. G. PATTERSON,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NATIONAL BANK OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,

at Pittsburgh, in the state of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, September 6, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,170,342 68
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		9,285 44
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		30,709 36
Stocks, securities, etc		121 187 52
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		173 500 00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$172,143 18	
Due from state banks and bankers	13,237 21	
Due from approved reserve agents	398,644 54	
Checks and other cash items	2,018 19	
Exchanges for clearing house	297,665 55	
Bills of other national banks	30,000 00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	726 74	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	343,766 50	
Legal-tender notes	51,704 00	
		1,316,911 71
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		25,000 00
Due from U. S. treasurer, other than 5 per cent redemption fund		5,000 00
Total		$4,351,036 71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 500,000 00
Surplus fund		400,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		47,719 97
National bank notes outstanding		500,000 00
Due to other national banks (not approved reserve agents)	$ 84,910 80	
Due to state banks and bankers	23,929 07	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	19,893 89	
Individual deposits subject to check	2,030,794 06	
Demand certificates of deposit	6,967 50	
Certified checks	2,999 55	
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,901 87	
		2,904,216 74
Total		$4,351,936 71

State of Pennsylvania, county of Allegheny, ss:

I, George S. Macrum, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. S. MACRUM, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of September, 1904.

H. T. MORRIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

JOSEPH WOOD,
W. H. KEECH,
EDWARD A. WOODS,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

DUQUESNE NATIONAL BANK,

at Pittsburgh, in the state of Pennsylvania, at the close of business September 6, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,448,759 67
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		9,019 12
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		100,000 00
Bonds, securities, etc		47,275 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		100,000 00
Other real estate owned		22,753 80
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		151,418 94
Due from approved reserve agents		141,995 06
Checks and other cash items		3,089 65
Exchanges for clearing house		48,583 08
Notes of other national banks		2,600 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		686 56
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$ 60,000	
Legal-tender notes	155,000	
		215,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		5,000 00
Total		$3,298,160 88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 500,000 00
Surplus fund		700,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		70,451 77
National bank notes outstanding		100,000 00
Due to other national banks	$ 46,036 10	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	208,886 77	
Individual deposits subject to check	1,573,460 23	
Demand certificates of deposit	6,238 76	
Certified checks	6,723 25	
Cashier's checks, outstanding	83,864 00	
		1,927,709 11
Total		$3,298,160 88

State of Pennsylvania, county of Allegheny, ss:

I, A. H. Patterson, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1904.

O. S. RICHARDSON, Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 29, 1907.)

Correct—Attest:

ROBT. JENKINS, JR.,
WM. MUNHALL,
HUGH MOREN,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

at Verona, in the state of Pennsylvania, at the close of business September 6, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$195,207 74
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		121 02
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		20,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		450 00
Bonds, securities, etc		68,588 84
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		16,741 18
Due from approved reserve agents		21,752 29
Checks and other cash items		200 00
Notes of other national banks		500 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		181 78
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$2,508 50	
Legal tender notes	9,785 00	
		12,293 50
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		1,000 00
Total		$335,034 40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund		35,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		6,928 78
National bank notes outstanding		20,000 00
Dividends unpaid		3 00
Individual deposits, subject to check	$206,977 44	
Time certificates of deposit	12,650 00	
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,475 18	
		223,102 62
Total		$335,034 40

State of Pennsylvania, county of Allegheny, ss:

I, Blaine L. Stoner, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BLAINE L. STONER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1904.

LARUE TIERS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

HENRY BERG,
HYATT M. CRIBBS,
KAUFMAN STONER,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

DIAMOND NATIONAL BANK,

at Pittsburgh, in the state of Pennsylvania, at the close of business September 6, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,382,342 52
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		97 70
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		300,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,083 75
Stocks, securities, etc		7,476 63
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		308,556 74
Interest earned		3,271 99
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		69,209 76
Due from State banks and bankers		23,617 29
Due from approved reserve agents		275,031 97
Checks and other

WAS ONLY ONE SIDE TO THE STOCK MARKET

High Record Prices Were Established in Standard Railroad Shares and Advances Were Regarded as Evidence of Strength.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—In the enlarged speculation in securities during the week the momentum of the advancing movement attained such headway that there was only one side to the market. High record prices were established in six or seven standard railroad shares, and the comparative ease with which these advances were made was regarded as impressive indication of the strength of the market. It was patent as the week opened, after the triple holiday that the favorable progress of the crops, the settlement of some of the more important labor troubles, together with the public expressions of bullish sentiments of important financiers, has strengthened the more hopeful views entertained as to the future of business. The efforts made to readjust a factitious situation in the iron and steel trade by large prices to meet the demands of consumers and the publication of data showing an enlarged demand for pig iron and decreased supplies, combined to establish the belief that forces were working in the industrial situation toward improvement. The extent of the stock market advance for the week, coming on top of a period of advancing prices, in the minds of many conservative capitalists more than measured the favorable developments.

The irregularity which developed in recent market leaders betrayed the efforts of the professional cliques to distribute their holdings under the diverting movements in other directions. Nothing occurred, however, to disturb the general trend of prices. Crop reports continued to be favorable. There was a decrease in the excited speculation in commodities, even if lower prices did not result, and the usual campaign scare now overdue did not appear. It is true that the public has not become interested to any extent in the speculation which is now in progress, but the maintained advance is gradually attracting the outsider.

The ease of money continues to exert a powerful influence. This fact, coupled with the belief that large corn and cotton crops will be harvested, continues to be a dominating factor.

The danger zone apparently has been passed in the trade depression. If competent experts are to be relied upon there is a slight but apparent improvement in trade conditions. Sentiment has also changed and merchants are now predicting a larger volume of trade next year than in the present one. In the meantime the stock market has discounted no small portion of this improvement and the public is apparently waiting for evidences of the turn in trade before they will believe in the stability of the advances in security prices.

While there was a disposition to ignore the showing made in the Saturday bank statement, attention must ultimately be directed to the effect of continued loss in cash and enlarged loan accounts. The surplus reserves of the clearing house banks in the last two weeks has decreased approximately $20,000,000. While the surplus reserve is still comparatively large, an enlargement of speculation, coupled with demands for crop moving purposes, will speedily made serious inroads upon the reservation. There is some truth in the statement that the New York banks will suffer more severely this year in the matter of interior withdrawals for crop purposes than in recent years.

The first call will be made upon the banks which are now lending their funds at abnormally low interest rates. These demands will fall heavily upon the clearing house banks, upon whose shoulders the burden of low money rates has long rested.

With factors at work such as these, it would not require very much to force a readjustment of money rates. What effect a better demand and higher prices for funds would have on the stock market seems to be easy of solution. As has been stated, much of the continued strength of the security market has originated with the low loaning rates and the abundance of funds. Change that situation and the institutions which bought securities to tide over the depressing situation where money was practically unloanable, will convert their securities into cash. High rates would also exert an influence on the buyers and their numbers would be diminished.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—(Copyright Cable.)—The market has indeed completely swung around from its views of two or three weeks ago; when it was discussing when the bank rate would be raised from 3 to 4 per cent. Now it is professing to discuss when the bank rate will be reduced from 3 per cent to something lower.

Expectation that the Bank of England will, by the end of this month, become very strong and that its reserve may even reach $145,000,000, appears to be more or less justified. It has taken a long time to recover from the drain of the South African war, but it is considered that the process is nearly completed at last.

Unfortunately, the return of prosperity has not yet brought any return of courage, and the market still suffers from a nervous caution which is as out of place today as it was timely three years ago. In whichever direction one turns one sees unmistakable signs that the situation is clearing up.

American rails are still commonly spoken of as the one active spot in the market, but this activity is much more apparent than real. As a matter of fact, operators on this side are doing little or nothing in Americans, and all the efforts of all the bosses to coax them are in vain.

In the foreign market Japanese bonds have had a setback on the failure of the mikado's army to completely encircle their opponents, a result which was in many quarters confidently anticipated last week.

Home rails show a little recovery on improvement in the character of the traffic returns, but the amount of business transacted in the market remains extremely small.

FEATURELESS MARKET AWAITED CROP REPORT

December Wheat Nevertheless Moved Up a Point—Corn Was Down.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Uncertainty as to the showing of a forthcoming government report restricted trading in the grain pits today, resulting in a featureless market. At the close December wheat was up 1@1¼c. Corn was down ½@⅝c. Oats were off ⅛@¼c. Provisions closed with a loss of 5c.

The wheat market opened a trifle easier as a result of lower cables and continued favorable weather. December being off ⅛@¼c at $1 08⅛ to $1 08¾. The demand, which was very light at the immediate opening, soon showed considerable improvement, commission houses being fair buyers. Fears of frost in North Dakota tonight had some influence in stimulating purchases. The demand was principally for the December option, the price soon rising to $1 09⅝. Trading during the remainder of the session was mainly of an evening up character. The fact that the government report would be issued late in the afternoon prevented any great amount of new business, traders preferring to hold off until the announcement of the official figures on the new crop was made. A bullish feature of the late market was the increased flour business reported from the northwest. Shorts were fair buyers during the last hour of trading. The demand from that source forced the price of December up to $1 09, but some reaction occurred on profit taking. The market closed firm, with December at $1 08½@1 08⅝. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 143,501 bushels. Primary receipts were 516,400 bushels, compared with 1,080,800 bushels a year ago. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 322 cars, against 274 cars last week and 902 cars a year ago. Favorable advices regarding the conditions of the maturing crop and a fear that the government report would be bearish caused weakness in corn. Easier cables also added to the selling pressure. There was some recovery from the low point on covering by shorts. The market, however, closed rather weak. December opened a shade lower to a shade higher at 51½@51⅝c, sold between 50½@50⅝c and 51⅜c, and closed at 51c. Local receipts were 882 cars, with 59 of contract grade.

Oats were steady with only a light trade. The market was influenced largely by the action of corn. Considering the very heavy movement prices held remarkably firm. December opened unchanged to ⅛@⅜c higher at 33½@33⅝c, sold between 32⅞c and 32¾c, and closed at 32½@32⅝c. Local receipts were 185 cars. Provisions were easier. Selling by pit traders, due to prospects of increased hog receipts, was the chief reason for a small decline throughout the entire list. The volume of trading was small. At the close the January products were each 5c lower, pork closing at $12 47½; lard at $7 12½ and ribs at $6 55.

Estimated receipts for Monday are: Wheat, 74 cars; corn, 780 cars; oats, 159 cars; hogs, 32,000 head.

The leading futures, reported by John D. Armstrong & Co., members of the Chicago board of trade, Farmers Bank building, are as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
WHEAT					
No. 2.					
Sep. o.	1 08⅞	1 08⅞	1 08⅛	1 08⅝	1 08⅝
Sep. n.	1 05¼	1 06	1 05¼	1 05⅝	1 05⅝
Dec. ..	1 08⅛	1 09	1 08¼	1 08⅝	1 08⅝
May ..	1 10	1 10⅝	1 09⅞	1 10¼	1 10¼
CORN					
No. 2.					
Sept.	53	53½	52½	52⅝	53
Dec. ..	51⅝	51⅞	50⅜	51	51⅝
May ..	50½	50⅝	49⅜	49⅝	50
OATS					
No. 2.					
Sept.	31⅜	31⅝	31¼	31½	31½
Dec. ..	32⅜	32¾	32¼	32⅝	32½
May ..	35⅛	35¼	34⅞	34¾	35
MESS PORK.					
Oct. ..	10 90	10 95	10 77½	10 82½	10 92½
Jan. ..	12 55	12 55	12 47½	12 47½	12 52½
LARD.					
Oct. ..	7 12½	7 12½	7 05	7 05	7 12½
Jan. ..	7 20	7 20	7 12½	7 12½	7 17½
SHORT RIBS.					
Oct. ..	7 42½	7 42½	7 30	7 37½	7 42½
Jan. ..	6 60	6 60	6 55	6 55	6 60

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour steady; winter patents, $5 10@5 20; straight, $4 60@5 00; spring patents, $5 20@5 60; straight, $4 50@5 10; bakers, $3 40@3 80. No. 2 spring wheat, $1 11½; No. 3, $1 02@1 13; No. 2 red, $1 08½@1 09½; No. 2 corn, 52¾c; No. 2 yellow, 54½c; No. 2 oats, 31½c; No. 2 white, 32¾@33½c; No. 3 white, 31@32½c; No. 2 rye, 71½@72c; good feeding barley, 37@38½c; fair to choice malting, 44@51c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1 19½; No. 1 northwestern, $1 27½; mess pork, per bbl, $10 87½@11 00; lard, per 100 lbs, $7 06@7 07½; short ribs sides (loose), $7 35@7 45; short clear sides (boxed), $8 25@8 50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1 28; clover, contract grade, $11 75@11 90.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	18,800	15,000
Wheat, bu	178,600	52,200
Corn, bu	787,600	1,066,500
Oats, bu	284,700	57,800
Rye, bu	16,800	2,800
Barley, bu	81,500	6,300

	Car Lots.	Estimate.	A Year Ago.
Wheat	77	74	141
Corn	582	786	591
Oats	156	159	186
Hogs	7,000		

MAY NAME E. R. IRVIN.

Republicans Likely to Nominate Him to Succeed Late Senator Patton—Heinle Probably Democratic Choice.

BELLEFONTE, PA., Sept. 11.—(Special.)—Since the death of Senator Patton there is considerable conjecture as to who will be nominated to fill the vacancy. As it now looks, the Republicans will nominate Col. E. R. Irvin of Clearfield, although State Treasurer Frank G. Harris is mentioned as a possibility, while the friends of ex-Judge A. O. Furst of this place are trying to bring him to the front as an available man.

Among the Democrats there is a great unanimity of feeling in nominating ex-Senator William C. Heinle of this place. Senator Heinle has not yet decided whether or not he would want to make the run again, but the chances are he would accept. Another candidate in Center county is ex-Representative Robert M. Foster of State college, who is already in the field for the nomination.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK IN THE LOCAL MARKETS

Flour Goes Up Once More. Several Changes Made in Provisions.

Interest centered pretty well on flour in the grocery market last week. The option market advanced 15 points and jobbers here announced an advance of 5 cents on spring and winter patents, effective today. The feeling on flour was firm, particularly during the last two days. Coffee showed no quotable changes, and sugar held steady at the advance on Tuesday. There was heavy buying of salmon. Late reports regarding the Columbia river pack indicate that it will be probably 10 cents higher than last year's pack instead of lower, as reported sometime ago. Tomatoes and corn hold the center of the stage in the canned goods department. The outlook for both these products is said to be very uncertain.

There were several changes in provisions, effective Monday. Hams are quoted lower and both lard and shoulders are advanced. Demand in this line is generally satisfactory. Poultry is easy and showed about the same last week as the week before. The butter market ruled very quiet, with no change of quotable character. Buyers are taking such goods as they need for current use; demand was not sufficient to absorb current receipts, and the market was easier on most qualities than for some time. Cheese held steady. The supply of fresh country eggs was far short of requirements again last week and the market was sufficiently firm to justify an advance, though none was made.

Produce trade picked up toward the close. Cantaloupes went higher. Potatoes held steady. Onions were reduced. There was an oversupply of celery on hand and it had a poor sale. Peaches were not wanted very much Saturday. Apples were in good supply and pears came forward freely. Cranberries arrived and sold at stiff prices. Grapes were wanted and Lima beans sold much lower Friday and Saturday.

Receipts of hay and grain were exceptionally heavy last week. The result was lower prices. In fact, straw was the only article that was not here in mammoth supply, and prices were marked up on both the wheat and oats; it is wanted very much, however. Feed was in good supply, but prices held up. Oats eased off quite a little and so did corn.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED.

Receipts bulletined Saturday: Pennsylvania, 40 cars hay, 7 cars corn, 6 cars oats, 3 cars feed; Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, 3 cars corn, 2 cars oats, 2 cars hay, 1 car feed, 1 car corn and oats; Baltimore & Ohio, 9 cars hay.

New No. 1 timothy ..$12.00@12.50
No. 2 ..$11.00@11.50
No. 1 clov.$13.00@13.50
No. 1 mix.$12.50@13.00
Loose From wagon..$14.00@16.00
Straw, oat..$7.50@8.00
do wheat..$7.50@8.00
do rye..$10.50@11.00
No. 2 white oats ....35@35½c
No. 3 oats..34½@34¾c
No. 4 oats..32@32½c
White middlings, No. 1, ton...$26.00@26.50
No. 2 middlings ..$25.00@25.50
do brown.$22.50@23.00
Bran, ton..$18.00@20.00
Wheat, No. 2 red ..28@29c
Corn, No. 2 yellow shelled ..61@62c
High mixed...60@61½c
No. 2 mixed....59@60c
No. 2 yellow ear ..66@67c
No. 2 rye, western 80c

GROCERIES.

Flour.
Fancy spg. patent, quarters, in paper.$6.35@6.40
First clears.$4.50@4.70
Fancy winter patent ..$6.05@6.10
Straight win.$5.60@5.65
Rye ..$4.30@4.35
Graham ....$4.65@4.75
Cornmeal.
bbl. ....$3.00@3.10
do 10-lb. cotton bags ....16½@17c
Rolled oats, bbl..$4.50
do kegs $2.50
Roasted Coffee.
Rio ....13½@15c
Santos ....22¾@23½c
Maracaibo ...15½@16c
Peaberry ....17½@18c
Golden Rio...15@15½c
Caracas ....15½@20c
Standard, pkgs. 12.55@13.05c
High grade.18½@19½c
Molasses, fancy refined ....35@36c
do choice ....31@34c
do open ket...37@38c
Syrup.
Fancy syrup....28@30c
Maple syrup, gal.$1.00
Sug. and cane.24@25c
Prime ....24@25c
½-lb cans, doz...$1.90
do bags 5.20c
do 2-lb carton..5.40c
do 5-lb bags....5.40c
do pow'd xxxx..5.35c
do cut loaf....5.30c
do cubes 5.50c
do coffee A..5.00@5.10c
do No. 1 yellow.5.05c
do No. 2 yellow.4.80c
do No. 3 yellow.4.75c
Beans.
Navy, choice H. P. ....$1.80@1.90
Red Kidney ..$3.20@3.30
Cal. lima, lb ..4½@5¼c
Peas, dried, pu. ....$1.25@1.35
do split, lb. 4c
do marrowfat, bu ....$2.00@2.10
Oil, carbon, 110 deg. 11½c
do headlight ..12½c
do water white...13c
do Ohio W. W. 150 deg 12½c
do Elaine 16c
do special brands ....26@43c
Rice, ex-fancy head, lb ..6@6½c
do fancy Japan ....4@4½c
do choice Carolina ....5¼@5½c
Salt, No. 1 bbl....$1.00
do No. 2 extra..$1.10
do gran. rock 95c
do pocket..$1.50@1.85
do dairy $1.50
Lentils, fancy, ⅓-O lb....4½c

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, sta. pie.$1.10
do pie, gal.$2.50@3.00
do California, L. C....$1.65@2.25
do Mary-land ....$1.45@1.60
do California, Y. F...$1.80@2.00
Corn, fancy.$1.55@1.75
do stand..$1.20@1.35
Cherries, Cal., white ..$2.50@2.75
Lima beans.$1.20@1.45
do soaked....75@80c
String beans, 2-lb ..70c
do 3-lb 95c
Stringless beans ..$1.25@1.75
Peas, marrowfat ....85@90c
do early June ....92½@95c
do soaked....55@65c
Apples, N. Y. gal. cans..$2.15@2.25
Pineapples ..$1.20@2.50
Plums, California ..$1.55@1.60
Raspberries ..85@95c
Gooseberries ..85@90c
Tomatoes, fancy ..$1.15@1.35
do standard.70@85c
do gal. ..$2.50@2.75
Succotash, 1-lb cans ..$1.25@1.40
Baked beans, cans, tomato sce..75@95c
Salmon, dox..95c@$2.00
do red, 1-lb flats ..$1.65@2.00
do pink, 1-lb talls ....$1.85@2.10
Chipped beef.$2.25@2.75
Corn and roast beef, 2-lb cans ....$2.40@2.45
do 1-lb cans ....$1.30@1.35
Mackerel, broiled ..$1.90@2.50
Sardines, domestic, ¼s..$3.45@3.60
do mustards, ¼s..$2.60
do French $9.50@18.50

SALT FISH.

Mackerel, No. 1 mess, bbl....$26.00
do half bbl....$11.50
do quar. bbl..$6.00
Mackerel, No. 1 plain, bbl...$20.00
do half bbls...$10.50
do quar. bbls...$6.25
do 20-lb pails..$2.40
do 10-lb pails..$1.75
Mackerel, No. 2 large, bbl....$16.00
do half bbl....$8.50
do quar. bbls...$4.35
do 20-lb pails...$1.90
do 10-lb pails...$1.00
do No. 2 Irish 50-lb tubs....$5.00
Lake herring, 100 lbs $3.25
do 20-lb $1.35
do 10-lb 50c

DRIED FRUIT.

Apricots, evap., bags ....10@12c
do 25-lb boxes ..10½@12½c
Apples, bulk...6¾@7c
do 1-lb cartons ....7½@8c
Peaches ....7@10½c
Raisins, seeded, 1-lb pkg ..7½@7¾c
Raisins, Muscatel, 2 and 4 crown 50-lb boxes.6@6½c
do Ondaria Val. ....8@8½c
do Cal. Val ..7@7½c
Currants, cleaned, 25 and 50-lb pkgs ....6½@6¾c
Prunes ....3@3c
Figs, Cal ....6@9c
do Turk ....12½@14c

SEEDS.

Clover, from store, recleaned, 60-lb bu small$6.75@7.00
do mammoth ..$6.87@7.00
do crimson.$4.50@4.75
do white
Dutch.$10.25@12.00
Alsike ....$7.50@8.00
Alfalfa ....$8.50@9.00
Millet, Western ..$1.25@1.50
Southern ..$1.75@1.80
Grass, Hungarian ..90c@$1.00
do lawn, lb...16@18c
do bluss, 14-lb bu ....$1.65@1.75
do red top, 14-lb bu.$1.10@1.60
Timothy ....$1.50@1.90

POULTRY AND GAME.

Live hens ....13@14c
do roosters ....8@9c
do old turkeys.14@15c
do old ducks.11@12c
do spring chickens, Large ....15@16c
Small ....13@14c
do geese ....8@9c
do spring ducks ....14@15c
Dressed hens...17@18c
do roosters ..13@14c
do turkeys ..20@21c
do spring chickens ..20@22c
do spring ducks ....20@21c
do Long Island ducklings 25c
do capon, lb..25@26c
Squab, doz....$4.00
do No. 2....$3.75
Ducks, ruddy....$1.25
do red head.$1.75@2.00
do canvas-back ..$2.75@3.00
Impt. golden plover, doz. $5.50
do black plover.$4.50
do grouse $2.50
do partridges ..$2.25
English pheasants, per pair $3.25
Large frogs, doz. ....$2.25@2.50
Snappers, per lb. 8@9c

NUTS.

Filberts 10c
Eng. walnuts...12@15c
S. S. almonds...16½c
Tarr. almonds...16½c
Mixed 10c
Brazil 9c
Dried Italian chestnuts 7c
Shellbarks, bu. ....$1.75@2.00
Pecans 10c
Peanuts, fancy roasted $1.60
do choice $1.30

PRODUCE.

Potatoes, do new, bbl. store ..$1.60@1.65
do track..$1.40@1.50
do bulk, bu. store...55@60c
bu. track ..45@50c
Virginia sweets, bbls. ..$1.75@2.00
Jersey sweets, bbls. ..$3.00@3.25
Hampers ..$1.00@1.25
Onions, bbls. ..$2.00@2.25
do bu ..$1.00@1.25
Valencias, per crate..$3.50@3.75
do bu ..$1.40@1.50
Spanish, per crate ..$1.25@1.35
Green onions...12@15c
Cucumbers, bbls. ..$1.00@1.25
Home grown chips ....$1.75@2.00
Honey, new....15@14c
Beets ....25@50c
do bbls....$3.00@3.25
Popcorn, lb....14@5c
Egg plant, crate choice ....75c@$1.00
do ordinary ....50@75c
Huckleberries, crates ..$2.50@3.00
do 10-lb. baskets ....50@60c
do 20-lb baskets ....$1.00@1.25
do pails....75@90c
Blackberries, per crate.$2.50@2.75
per qt....8@9c
Elderberries, per crate.$1.00@1.25
per qt....5c
baskets 50c
Peppers, bu....40@50c
Mushrooms, per lb ....35@40c
Green corn, Jersey sacks ..$1.00@1.25
do bu....50@75c
do home raised, bu. ....90c@$1.00
doz. ....10@12c
Cantaloupes, Rocky fords, do Standards, crate ....$1.25@1.50
do Gems....90c@$1.00
Watermelons ..25@35c
Garlic, lb....7@8c
Lima beans, per qt ....9@10c
do 3-qt. b'skt..20@25c
Cranberries, per crate.$2.25@2.50

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Butter.
Prints ....22@23½c
Tubs ....21@21½c
Ohio cream.18½@19½c
Dairy ....11½@12c
Country roll...11½@12c
Cheese, N. Y. full crm, new..9¾@10c
do Ohio crm..9@9½c
do ¾ cream, new ....8@8½c
do Ohio Swiss ....12@12½c
do Wis. Swiss tubs ....14@15½c
do block ....13@14c
do imported.27@27½c
do Limburger, new....11@12c
do 5-lb brick.12@13c
Eggs, selected 22c
do candled ..20@21c
do at mark....17@19c

HIDES.

No. 1 green steer, heavy 8c
do light, under 60 lbs and cows, all weights 7c
No. 1 green bulls...6c
Green salt or cured, No. 1 steers, over 60 lbs....9c
do No. 2....8c
Cows and light calfskin, No. 1, 10c

FRUITS.

Lemons, Messina ...$5.50@4.00
do California....$2.50@3.00
Oranges, St. Michaels ....$4.00@4.50
Late Valencias ....$4.00@4.50
Cocoanuts, per doz....$2.75@3.00
Figs, cartons...7½@8c
Bananas 1st..$1.50@1.75
do 2nds..$1.25@1.50
Pineapples, crate ..$3.00@3.50
Grapes, California, crates ..$1.50@1.75
N. Y. grapes, 8-lb b'sket..20@22c
4-lb b'sket..12@13c
Grape fruit..$5.00@5.50
Apples, bu....50@60c
do ½ bu....25@35c
do bbls...$1.50@2.00
Crab apples, chips ....40@50c
Peaches, Maryland, 6-basket carriers ..$1.25@2.00
10-lb b'skets.20@25c
20-lb b'skets.35@70c
bu crate.$1.00@1.50
bu b'ket.$1.50@1.75
Plums, 4-lb baskets.10@12c
10-lb b'kts..20@25c
crates ....75c@$1.25
20-lb b'skts.40@50c
Damsons, 20-lb b'skts.30@50c
California plums ..$1.15@1.25
Limes, per 100....75c@$1.00
Pears, per crate, Fancy ..$2.25@2.50
10-lb b'skts.15@20c
20-lb b'skts.30@35c
Bartletts, bbls. ...$3.25@3.50
½ bbls..$1.00@1.25

Woman Hurt by Collision.

Mrs. Samuel D. Smith, aged 68, of Sturgeon street, Allegheny, is at the Allegheny General hospital in a serious condition as the result of the buggy in which she and her husband were riding being struck by a car at Chestnut and Ohio streets yesterday. Mrs. Smith's left arm is broken above the elbow and she was severely injured otherwise, and it is feared she is injured internally. Her husband is only slightly hurt. He is 70 years old and very deaf, and says he could not hear the gong of the car which struck the buggy.

Man Is Badly Cut Up.

Ottey Otadspeth and Cora Jones were fined $25 each yesterday. They live at 110 Crawford street, where Henry Jones of Sharpsburg was beaten and cut yesterday morning. He was sent to the Passavant hospital, where 16 stitches were put in one wound in his back.

NEW YORK WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Statement of the Associated Banks of the City of New York, from reports to the New York clearing house, as required under section 18 of the constitution, for week ended Saturday, September 10, 1904:

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	*Deposits.	Circulation.
Bank of N. Y. Nat. Exg. Assn.	$ 20,568,000	$ 3,813,000	$ 1,748,000	$ 20,774,000	1,077,000
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	21,729,000	14,133,000	2,112,000	34,550,000	.....
Merchants National	12,348,200	4,450,100	1,375,000	20,592,000	.....
Mechanics National	32,800,600	4,878,000	1,432,000	24,397,000	251,400
Bank of America	26,244,500	6,420,500	2,198,500	30,692,500	.....
Phoenix National	3,269,000	345,000	220,000	2,561,000	49,000
National City	185,938,600	37,720,200	8,278,000	202,461,400	7,046,000
Chemical National	24,895,200	5,370,300	1,870,200	24,609,200	.....
Merchants Exchange National	5,742,500	987,100	591,900	6,326,400	127,200
Gallatin National	9,196,000	1,254,600	514,200	7,031,100	985,000
National Butchers and Drovers	2,214,400	550,300	90,400	2,481,400	47,200
Mechanics and Traders	4,551,000	552,000	401,000	4,450,000	.....
Greenwich	2,510,600	508,700	452,500	2,509,200	.....
American Exchange National	30,139,600	3,688,800	1,937,000	22,780,200	4,897,200
National Bank of Commerce	173,735,700	28,600,000	13,850,500	168,037,800	11,244,500
Mercantile National	23,840,200	5,248,400	1,328,200	22,427,200	2,186,400
Pacific	3,155,500	348,000	440,700	3,620,900	.....
Chatham National	6,160,200	817,500	765,400	6,160,000	49,000
Peoples	2,145,200	303,700	273,200	2,515,400	.....
Nat. Bank of North America	17,292,500	2,894,900	1,688,800	16,989,400	824,000
Hanover National	53,116,000	13,096,500	3,697,100	66,191,800	50,000
Irving National	6,889,000	1,204,600	395,200	6,435,000	242,500
Citizens Central National	16,501,900	3,244,500	1,849,300	19,883,400	1,508,500
Nassau	2,619,900	390,900	263,100	2,920,000	.....
Market and Fulton National	6,818,100	1,521,000	592,300	7,172,400	98,500
National Shoe and Leather	7,330,800	2,151,000	402,800	9,137,100	.....
Corn Exchange	29,037,000	4,762,000	3,967,000	35,244,000	.....
Oriental	7,727,400	1,138,200	401,900	7,459,800	.....
Importers and Traders National	24,856,000	4,421,000	1,328,000	22,917,000	45,700
National Park	74,901,900	20,458,600	5,427,000	89,548,600	2,867,000
East River National	1,147,200	146,000	108,700	1,216,400	49,100
Fourth National	20,623,200	4,458,200	2,326,100	23,931,600	50,000
Second National	8,988,000	1,112,000	1,212,000	9,253,000	267,000
First National	106,724,800	20,121,200	2,105,000	112,676,000	2,977,600
New York National Exchange	7,581,800	1,279,400	465,000	6,856,300	623,000
Bowery	3,000,000	411,000	325,000	3,405,000	.....
New York County National	4,509,400	988,500	404,200	5,047,900	50,000
German-American	3,698,200	674,200	224,800	3,936,500	.....
Chase National	47,114,600	12,416,000	2,127,800	56,396,200	50,000
Fifth Avenue	9,093,300	2,348,900	200,500	9,849,300	.....
German Exchange	2,703,200	185,000	590,000	3,224,200	.....
Germania	2,757,900	429,500	846,800	5,293,200	.....
Lincoln National	11,850,100	865,200	2,420,400	12,887,100	268,300
Garfield National	7,208,600	2,253,000	275,300	8,021,100	49,500
Fifth National	2,856,500	571,600	141,200	2,710,700	242,200
Bank of the Metropolis	7,652,700	1,724,900	361,700	2,731,800	.....
West Side	3,354,000	695,000	314,000	4,035,000	.....
Seaboard National	14,418,000	2,883,000	1,613,000	17,161,000	122,600
First National, Brooklyn	4,112,000	783,000	935,000	4,916,000	73,500
Liberty National	11,574,500	2,023,500	249,000	10,821,200	976,200
N. Y. Produce National	5,036,800	1,171,200	405,600	5,580,800	.....
New Amsterdam National	3,865,100	1,089,900	542,900	6,831,000	100,000
Astor National	4,537,000	957,000	225,000	4,525,000	850,000
Totals	$1,130,488,200	265,362,600	$78,508,000	$1,221,760,400	$40,085,800

Reserve on total deposits, decrease, $9,065,150. Reserve on deposits other than United States, decrease, $9,006,325. *United States deposits included, $25,350,800.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

The Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh
335, 337, 339 FOURTH AVENUE
CAPITAL - - $1,500,000
SURPLUS - - $16,000,000
WE WILL BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE AN INCREASED SHARE OF YOUR PRIVATE AND BUSINESS PATRONAGE DURING THE COMING YEAR IN OUR DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
BANKING DEPARTMENT
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
SAFE VAULT DEPARTMENT
DIRECTORS
H. C. Frick, P. C. Knox, W. N. Frew, D. E. Park, J. B. Finley, J. M. Schoonmaker, H. C. McEldowney, Wm. B. Schiller, B. F. Jones, Jr., James H. Lockhart, A. W. Mellon, Geo. E. Shaw, Chas. Lockhart, Henry Phipps, George J. Whitney, E. C. Converse, H. C. Fownes, R. B. Mellon, James H. Hyde, Thomas Morrison, Wm. G. Park
"High Grade Investment Bonds for Sale."

This Week PICKERING'S FALL OPENING.

M. K. McMullin & Co.
New York Stocks, Chicago Grain and Local Securities.
304 FOURTH AVE.

JOHN D. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
BROKERS,
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions.
Farmers Bank Building.
'Phones—Bell 248-249. P. & A. 1009.

High Grade First Mortgage Bonds netting 6% and over
Absolutely safe and readily convertible into cash. Write or call.
ROBT. C. HALL,
Member Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.
240 FOURTH AVE.
P. & A. 1068 & 1080 Main. Bell 97 & 98 Court

E. D. GARTNER & CO.
Members Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS

Henry Sproul & Co.
Bankers and Brokers,
Peoples Savings Bank Building.
Members of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Pittsburgh Stock Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade.
New York Office, 30 Broad Street.

2 PER CENT
On Checking Accounts.
TREASURY TRUST COMPANY
219 Fourth Avenue.

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Member Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.
New York and Local Stocks and Bonds.
VANDERGRIFT BLDG.,
Telephones, Bell 2103 Court.
P. & A. 845 Main

BANKS AND BANKERS.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS, PROFITS $6,000,000.00
PITTSBURG INTEREST 2% 4% TRUST COMPANY
OFFICERS:
J. I. Buchanan.....President
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B. H. Smyers.....Secretary
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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.
Box Rent $5.00 (and upward).
Savings Department Open Saturdays Until 6 P. M.
We pay 4% on Savings and 2% on Checking accounts.
You can open account and do all your BANKING BY MAIL.
Write for free Booklet No. 21.
323 FOURTH AVENUE.

GET WISE
and get a good bank account, and you are fixed for life.
Wisdom and our advice will help you on to the kind of experience that brings accumulations of riches.
INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS AND TRUST CO.
236 FOURTH AVE.
is one of many, but there's none better. If you want to deposit with us, you are always safe. If you want to borrow you will be well treated.
2% INTEREST 4%

DUQUESNE NATIONAL BANK
No. 409 Smithfield Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital - - - - - - $500,000
Surplus - - - - - - $700,000
SOLICITS BUSINESS.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

ASSETS $26,000,000.00.
Mellon National Bank
of Pittsburgh
Large Resources
enable this bank to extend to firms, corporations and individuals every accommodation justified by sound banking practice—
Choice Investment Securities Bought and Sold—
514 Smithfield Street. 409 Fifth Avenue

This Week PICKERING'S FALL OPENING.

CAPITAL, $500,000.00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $3,640,000.00
UNION NATIONAL BANK FOURTH AND MARKET
FOUNDED 1857.

30 FOURTH AVE.
4 PER CENT INTEREST ON YOUR SAVINGS
TWO PER CENT ON CHECK ACCOUNTS
ALL SECURED BY 4 MILLION DOLLARS CAPITAL & SURPLUS
4TH AVENUE PITTSBURGH
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.

The Bellefield Dwellings
Bellefield and Center Avenues and Ditbridge St. East End
To convey the luxurious character of the dwellings may be instanced
Individual Telephones
Ice Making Refrigerators
Ivory Novus Cut-Glass Baths
Automatic Heat Control and Invisible Wall Safes
in each apartment
Visitors are conducted through the dwellings 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. weekdays
For floor plans and detailed features The Bellefield Book may be had, by post or hand, of the agents
Home Trust Co
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BANKS AND BANKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1822.
N. HOLMES & SONS
BANKERS,
WOOD ST., COR. FOURTH AVE.
Letters of Credit.
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JOHN B. BARBOUR, JR.
Banker & Broker,
404 TIMES BUILDING.
Member of Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.

BONDS PAYING 5%
Write for special circular, which will be mailed upon application.
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WESTINGHOUSE BUILDING

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317 FOURTH AVE.
MANAGES ESTATES
Your heirs are relieved from anxiety about the care and management of property and protected against loss through injudicious investments. Your estate will be in safe hands.
Booklets "Descent of Property," and "Trusts" on request.
RESOURCES - - $20,000,000.00
DEPOSITS - - - $12,000,000.00
Ask For List of Safe Investment Bonds.

Established

VAST CHANGES ON MONUMENT HILL

Director McIlvain Has a Scheme to Erect Big Armory on Knob.

EMINENCE MAY BECOME PARK

Director E. J. McIlvain of the public works department of Allegheny has set himself a task that in the past quarter of a century has baffled many of his predecessors in public and private life. He will cut a slice off the top of Monument hill, so that the summit may be level, plant the ground in grass and shrubbery and make such other improvements as would be necessary to transform the barren knob into a beautiful city park. In addition to this, the director expects to raise a fund by public subscription for the erection of an armory for the companies of the Fourteenth regiment, recruited on the North side.

With the exception of this latter project similar plans have been evolved and advocated in years past by mayors, civic societies and councilmen, and in each instance failure has been the only fruit of more or less earnest endeavors to interest the public. Despite past experiences, McIlvain is sanguine that his scheme can be accomplished, and to give a note of sincerity to his talk, asserts that he will at once contribute $50 to the proposed fund for the improvements.

Director Expects Liberal Support.

McIlvain declares his idea will meet with support both from councils and from the public. Incidentally he intimates that public service corporations may be brought to a substantial interest in the project. He has draughted a petition to which he declares he has already secured the names of 24 common councilmen and eight of the select branch. The names of the councilmen are not mentioned, but McIlvain says he means business and intends to carry out his scheme to a successful end. The paper referred to is as follows:

Whereas, Allegheny city councils have been liberal with various corporations, in the nature of grants of land, and the said corporations are continually asking additional privileges without giving to the city any adequate return; and,

Whereas, Allegheny city has within its borders a number of companies of the Fourteenth regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, considered by our national government second to none but regular troops, and who are a credit to the state, county and city, and who may at any time in the future be called upon to care for the peace and well-being of the state and the protection of property. These companies are composed of our best citizens, men from the workshops, factories, the stores and the mercantile establishments of our city. As companies of the Pennsylvania guard they have no regular meeting place to be depended upon; and,

Behind Eastern Cities.

Whereas, The cities of Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Baltimore have very large and fine armories which are a matter of pride, we advocate the erection of a similar building, believing also that no spot could be found more suitable than the top of Monument hill (whereon is located the tribute to the country's dead soldiers) on which to erect such a building, now, we as councilmen, in view of the above-mentioned facts, do pledge ourselves to support a measure having as its object the setting apart a plot of ground on monument hill for the purpose of a parade and review ground and the erection of an armory building by voluntary subscription, and to be known as the Allegheny city armory.

Not being satisfied with the pledges already given, McIlvain was out yesterday visiting councilmen and explaining to them the contents of his paper. The vague reference to corporations in the first paragraph is evidently but a hint to them that they shall be expected to show favor to the scheme, as no explanation of it is offered, and nothing is said about what should be done by corporations that have been nursed by municipal grants.

McIlvain also wants to build on the hill a music pavilion where the summer band concerts would be given. The big armory could be rented for convention and bazaar purposes, and thus be made self-supporting. There are two companies of the Fourteenth in Allegheny, D and H, that at present muster 110 men. Director McIlvain has made no estimate of the cost of all the proposed improvements, and says he wishes first to be assured of the support of councils.

KING CONGRATULATES ANTARCTIC EXPLORERS

LONDON, Sept. 11.—King Edward has telegraphed his congratulations to the officers of the British antarctic expedition steamer Discovery, which arrived at Plymouth yesterday. His majesty has ordered that a new medal be instituted for polar service and granted to all the officers and members of the crew. Capt. R. F. Scott, commander of the Discovery, has been promoted to the rank of captain in the royal navy.

BRADDOCK TAKES A SPURT IN LITERATURE

Prof. George H. Lamb, chief librarian of the Carnegie free library at Braddock, and its branches at Wilkinsburg, East Pittsburgh, Turtle Creek and Monongahela, has completed his report for August, and for the past eight months of the year. The rate of increase ranges from 15 to 95 per cent. The demand for books in Braddock has been particularly heavy. A new branch was openeud at Elizabeth last month.

Acquitted of Murder.

GREENSBURG, Sept. 11.—(Special.)—Elizabeth Dudzinskey and Antonio Zoloski last night were acquitted of the murder of twin baby boys at Bradenville.

THE THREE RIVERS

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 11.—The stage of the river at 6 o'clock this evening was 5 feet and falling. Today's departures were: Courier for Maysville, Indiana for Louisville. The river in the Cincinnati harbor is fast approaching time for the appearance of the mosquito fleet or the lightest draft boats in commission. There is no sign of any relief from the present condition of things unless rains come in the upper valleys. Weather clear and warm.

OIL CITY—River 8 inches and stationary. Clear and warm.

WARREN—River .5 below. Clear and warm.

STEUBENVILLE—River 2 feet and stationary. Clear and warm.

GREENSBORO—River 6 feet 2 inches and stationary. Fair and warm.

GALLIPOLIS—River 2 feet 11 inches and falling. Clear and warm.

PARKERSBURG—River 2.7 feet and stationary. Clear and hot; no boats.

PT. PLEASANT—River 1 foot 7 inches and falling. Weather clear and warm.

WHEELING—River 2 feet 5 inches, falling. Warm and cloudy. No departures.

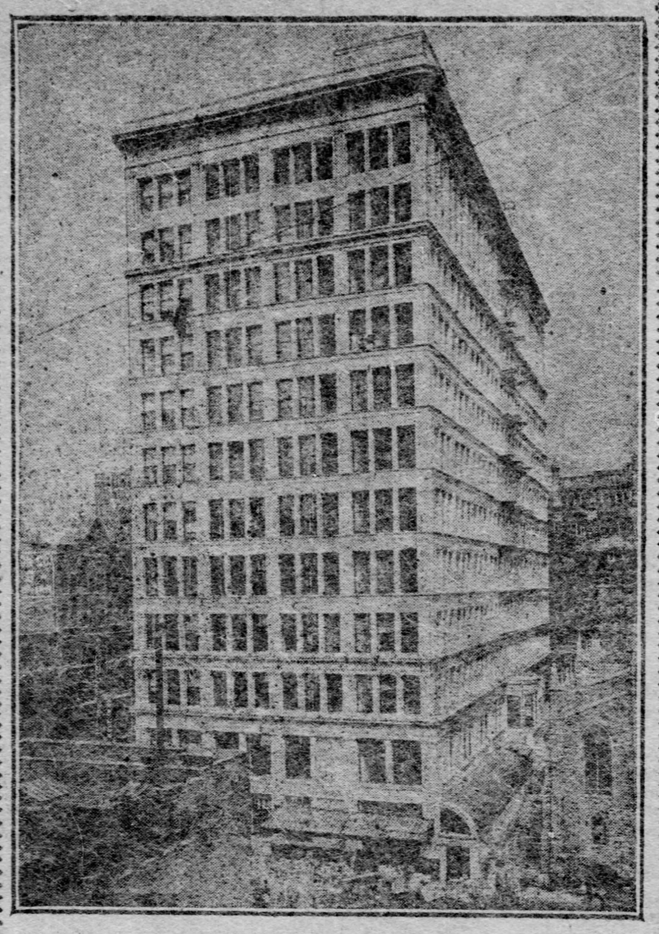
The stage of water in the Ohio river, according to the gauges at Davis Island dam at 9 o'clock last night, was 2.4 feet and stationary.

$12 St. Louis and Return $12
Via Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R.
Next Tuesday and Thursday, Sept. 13-15. Tickets good on famous Louparex Limited, leaving Pittsburgh 10 p. m.; also the St. Louis Express, 1:50 p. m. city time. These trains run through solid via Big Four Route on very fast schedule. No change of cars via this strictly first-class line. Tickets may be procured at 837 Fifth avenue or P. & L. E. Station.

$9.00 to Baltimore and Return
Via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad
account national convention Fraternal Order of Eagles. Tickets on sale September 11 and 12, good returning until September 19, with extension until September 25, upon payment of $1 additional.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

FIRST PHOTOGRAPH MADE OF NEW WOOD STREET STORE



This is the first photograph that has been made of the new building which houses the Pittsburgh branch of McCreery and Company's stores. The structure is 12 stories in height and with its white tile walls makes a magnificent appearance. To make this picture it was necessary for The Gazette photographer to scale an adjoining sky-scraper and resort to methods of camera handling which would suggest themselves only to a newspaper artist. Success was reached here after several professional photographers had failed.

TRAIN PURSUES PORTER'S SLAYER

Ezell Is Said to Be in Hiding Near Railroad Beyond Brownsville.

VERDICT BY CORONER'S JURY

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

BELLEVERNON, PA., Sept. 11.—Late tonight word was received here that I. W. Ezell, the alleged slayer of Yardmaster G. Porter at Newell last night, had been discovered. Details are meager. The report states that Ezell is hiding at a point on the Redstone branch of the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charlestown railroad, between Brownsville and Uniontown. A train is being made up at Brownsville to go to the point.

The feeling in Newell is running high and all day the railroaders and residents of Newell talked of lynching the assassin. The Charleroi bloodhounds after losing the scent last night were brought back. The razor with which the crime was committeed was found and is in possession of the authorities. Ezell evidently dropped it after the first slash.

Coroner Arthur S. Hagan arrived at Newell this afternoon and held an inquest over the remains. Operator Peter Coyne, who witnessed the deed, was the principal witness. The jury brought in a verdict, placing the blame for the murder on the missing man. The coroner was accompanied by District Attorney Aifred E. Jones, who is collecting evidence. It is the general belief that Ezell is heading for his home at White Rocks, in the mountains near Uniontown.

The body of Porter was taken to Coal Center, where it was prepared for burial.

SOUSA'S LAST WEEK.

Days Are Set Apart for Special Music, Including the Works of Pittsburgh Composers.

John Philip Sousa, America's foremost bandsman, and his great 50-piece organization and soloists, begins this afternoon the second and last week of his engagement at the exposition. Several special days have been arranged for the week, notably "Pittsburgh Composers' day," Wednesday, and a day for English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh songs, Thursday. Miss Estelle Liebling will sing quaint old ballads and folk songs in the programs that day.

For the benefit of those who do not fully understand the routes of street cars running to the exposition, the management explains that cars may be had every five minutes at Fourth avenue and Grant street, or any corner along Third avenue. Another line runs from Sixth street and Liberty avenue toward the Sixth street bridge, turning down Duquesne way. Transfers are issued from all other lines to these two exposition routes. Sousa's program for the afternoon concert today is as follows:

2 P. M.

John Philip Sousa, conductor. Herman Bellstedt, cornet. Leo Zimmerman, trombone.
Overture, "The Doll of Nuremberg".....Adam
Cornet solo, Fantasie on German airs.Bellstedt
Mr. Herman Bellstedt.
Excerpts from "Lohengrin".....Wagner
Trombone solo, "Waltz Caprice"..Zimmerman
Mr. Leo Zimmerman.
March from Suite Poetique.....Josef Bloch
Grand Tarantele in E flat.....Heller
4 P. M.
Estelle Liebling, soprano.
Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
Scenes from "Die Meistersinger".....Wagner
Lullaby for soprano, "The Snow Baby"...Sousa
Miss Estelle Liebling.
Fantasie, "Komisch, Heister und so Weiter".....Reiner
Airs from "El Capitan".....Sousa

Shoots Two Then Drinks Acid.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—After shooting Maddie McGill, his woman companion, twice in the head, causing wounds which may prove fatal, and wounding Claude Gardinen slightly in the wrist, John Isaacs, 25 years old, a colored elevator man, drank carbolic acid in his room in a lodging house in Seventh avenue today, and died a few hours later. Gardinen, whose room was next to Isaacs, was struck by a bullet that passed through the partitions.

EAGLES FLYING INTO BALTIMORE

7,000 Visitors Already Arrive for Convention, Among Them the Pittsburghers.

PROGRAM FOR COMING WEEK

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—Although the national convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles will not be formally opened until Tuesday, the local celebration of the event has already begun, the business streets having been brilliantly illuminated tonight with elaborate electrical displays and the numerous delegates already arrived, being hospitably entertained by the Baltimore lodge.

Contingents have reached here from Denver, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Topeka, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, New Haven and many other points. Every incoming train tonight brought additional delegates and it is estimated 7,000 visitors have already arrived.

Among the grand aerie officers who have arrived is Grand Secretary A. E. Partridge of Seattle, who is in charge of the official headquarters. This evening there was a reception at the club house of grand aerie officers, members, delegates and visitors. Among the leading entertainment features for the week are the following:

Monday—Excursion down the Chesapeake and then to Annapolis and a visit to the United States Naval academy grounds for the grand aerie members and their ladies, municipal athletic games at Patterson park, brilliant display of fireworks from barges anchored in the river and general illumination of the harbor.

Tuesday—Opening of the convention at the Maryland theater, with addresses of welcome by Mayor E. Clay Timanus of Baltimore, Worthy President J. Albert Cassedy of Baltimore and others. Response by Grand Worthy President Timothy D. Sullivan, opening of the grand aerie session. Afternoon and evening reception to the ladies in the Eagles' club rooms, open house in the rathskeller, general illumination of the city and grand band concerts.

Wednesday—Street parade of Eagles, crab feast at Riverview park for Eagles and their ladies; Riverview park grand jubilee, picnic and outing. Band concerts, vaudeville entertainment and other attractions; Riverview park display of fireworks.

Thursday—Electric park, mammoth merrymaking and carnival; automobile, motor cycle, trotting and running races; military band concert, opening of Eagles' comedy pike; display of fireworks.

Friday—Concert and reception to the ladies in Eagle club rooms; social session for Eagles only in the rathskeller and at night a grand full dress ball and german, given in honor of the officers and members of the grand aerie.

LOOKS LIKE WOODRUFF.

Senator Thomas C. Platt Has Picked His Candidate for Governor of New York.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 11.—This has been a day of informal conferences among the Republican leaders gathered here in advance of the state convention called for Wednesday noon. Late tonight there seems to be a general impression that there will be no contest in the convention over the nomination for governor; that the matter will be practically settled in conference not later than Tuesday night.

Gov. Odell and Senator Platt had a long talk this morning. The governor refused to express any preference between Messrs. Higgins and Woodruff. Senator Platt was less non-committal.

"I am for the nomination of Mr. Woodruff for governor," said the senator, "and as Gov. Odell tells me he has no candidate, I should think there was a good chance of Mr. Woodruff's nomination by the convention."

Real Imported Beer.
You can have it in your home. Pilsener (light) or Muenchener (dark), $2.00 a dozen. Telephone Jos. Fleming & Son Co., Market street.

This Week PICKERING'S FALL OPENING.

WORK SUSPENDED ON RESERVOIRS

Only One Section of Old Highland Basin Has Been Cleaned.

NEW DRIVEWAY IN SCHENLEY

After months of labor one of the sections of the old reservoir, No. 1, in Highland park has been cleaned, but Director Bigelow has decided the other compartment shall not be cleaned this year.

The cleaning of the one basin began last spring, when the mud and filth in the water so damaged the machinery at Brilliant station that a famine resulted and induced the public works department to clean the reservoirs.

The old Highland reservoir had not been cleaned since it was built about 30 years ago, and an enormous amount of mud and debris was removed. This required a much longer time than expected, and the work has been suspended on the other old basin until next spring. The machinery used in cleaning it is still in Highland park, but no work on the basins is being done. Both sections of the old reservoir have been refilled with water.

The Greenfield driveway in Schenley park, which connects the boulevard with the park, is just completed by Martin Howley, although work on it was begun six years ago. The driveway is macadamized and is 1,000 feet long. It affords a splendid roadway for fast driving and for automobiles. The long delay in completing this job is ascribed to slips caused by heavy rains which necessitated the building of a long retaining wall. No work has started yet on the regrading of the new Schenley park oval. The races of the Schenley Matinee club are not over for the season, and until the season is ended no work will be done on the improvement of the race track, although councils rushed through a transfer of $15,000 for this purpose several months ago.

STATE TROOPS ARE LEAVING

All Will Be Out of Camp and En Route Home Today.

CORBIN QUITS GAINESVILLE

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

GAINESVILLE, VA., Sept. 11.—Gen. Corbin has abandoned the battlefield. He left headquarters this morning for Washington in an automobile. Mrs. Corbin and Mrs. Grant accompanied the general.

The state troops are on the move, and according to the program, all will be out of camp and on their way home by tomorrow. The entraining is progressing rapidly and the score of tracks at each of the two main camps are filled with troop trains, which are being loaded with the horses, baggage and men. Each regiment is run in two and sometimes three sections.

Already the cities of canvas, which nestled in snug locations in the Virginia hill and swarmed with the armies of the Blue and the Brown, have disappeared. The 5,000 regular troops which were divided between the two camps will remain in the field until the state troops have reached their destination and the necessary cars have returned for the transportation of the regulars. Yesterday the First and Second Maine, Fifth, Eighth and Tenth Massachusetts, the First, Second and Third Connecticut and the Fourteenth New York were entrained and started homeward.

Today the troops entrained and started were the First Florida, First and Second South Carolina, First Tennessee, First Alabama, Seventieth West Virginia, First and Second Texas, Twelfth New York, First Georgia, Fifth New Jersey and Seventy-fourth New York.

Tomorrow the troops remaining will start, including the First Vermont, Third Tennessee, Second New York, Second Georgia, Fourth New Jersey, First battalion Delaware, First Maryland and the Georgia cavalry.

Three Good Producers Are Discovered in Keener Sand

Taken as a whole the week's developments in the lower southwest were tame and contained very little of interest to the trade in general. What may be regarded as the most important feature was the drilling in of three good producers to the west of the Keener sand development near Woodsfield, Monroe county, O. From the time the Southern Oil Company drilled in its test on the George Wahl farm and secured a gusher there has been a large amount of development work completed without discovering an outlet to the first well. During the week the Unity Oil Company drilled in two good producers on the Givens farm and the Southern Oil Company got a good producer on the James Buchanan farm, all three to the west of the first wells completed in the pool. While trying to extend the pool nine dusters were encountered and as many more light producers. The western side of the pool in the vicinity of the good producers will now show increased activity and a probable increase in the daily output.

No new wells were completed in the new development on Limestone run, Jefferson county. The No. 3 on the M. B. Cole farm has been holding up quite regularly at about 300 barrels a day. At least two wells that were expected to show an extension to the pool came in dry and it is the general belief that it will be a congested development and not extend much beyond the holdings of the Jefferson County Oil Company.

West of Empire, in the same county, those who have tried to extend the producing limits of that pool have met with no encouragement. Within the defined limits some good wells have been found during the past few weeks. Jefferson county is being more thoroughly tested at this time than for several years.

Harrison county has done nothing recently in the way of supplying new pools, despite the fact that there has been a fair amount of drilling in new territory. The Adams pool was the last and has been fully defined and developed. Over in the Plum run district there have been several new wells completed during the week, located in advance of the old field. While not total failures they are not of the kind to stimulate new efforts in their respective localities.

Going further to the southwest, in the shallow sand districts, there is nothing to claim attention. The little congested pool on Wolf creek, Morgan county, caused quite an ado some weeks ago, has now been defined and the new wells are comparttively light.

At Belle Valley, Noble county, a couple of test wells have been completed and are small pumpers. One is said to be good for two and the other five barrels a day. It is quite likely that there will be more test work started in that locality. Operators are not passing over any shallow sand territory that looks promising.

Operators are not making anything like a combined effort to develop any territory in West Virginia. The Yellow creek district, in Calhoun county, still shows the most activity, but the average size of the new wells is growing steadily smaller. There is also a tendency to keep within the defined limits. During the week a new feature was discovered in this district, when the Eastern Oil Company drilled in its No. 3 on the Klipstein farm and got a paying producer in the Keener formation. This is the first well to get oil at that level in the Yellow creek field. With the exception of five Maxon sand producers, the production has been found in the Berea grit.

The shallow sand districts in Pleasants, Ritchie and Tyler counties are not attracting any attention. On Bens run, in the first named, there are a half dozen wells that are holding up very creditably, but there is nothing to indicate that the producing area of the pool can be enlarged. There is considerable work of the wildcat order scattered over a large part of the county.

There has been a very marked falling off in operations in Ritchie county. In the Bonds creek district there is very little work starting and over on McFarlan creek, Murphy district, about the same conditions exist. There is still a fair showing of work under way in the Wick district, Tyler county, but the gusher period is a thing of the past, so far.

The deep sand districts in Wetzel, Harrison and Marion counties show a falling off in development work. The Littleton district, in the first named, is furnishing an occasional good producer and at the same time a considerable number of small wells and dusters. The great number of small wells has had a tendency to cause some of the larger companies to curtail operations and the outlook for a busy time during the winter months is not promising. This is the time of year that operators forward material to the field, while the roads are in good condition, for the winter's stock, but no such movement has been made and the deep sand districts will be quieter than at any time in the past 10 years.

The Folsom district is still in a rut, furnishing nothing better than small wells. The same conditions prevail in the Salem district. Small wells are now the rule in the Pine Grove extension, in Wetzel county. In the old Fairview district, Marion county, two old Big Injun sand producers were drilled down from that formation to the fifth sand and both are good producers, credited with 100 and 150 barrels a day, respectively. This is the only deep sand district that shows any increase in development work.

In the Nineveh district, Greene county, the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company's test well is holding up at 150 barrels a day. There is a little new work starting in that locality. In the old Glade run district, Butler county, the Phillips Oil and Gas Company has drilled in a well on the Campbell heirs' farm that is reported flowing at the rate of 350 barrels a day.

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